



# The Antiquary.



AUGUST, 1898.

## Notes of the Month.

THE event of most importance to chronicle as having taken place during July has been the holding of the annual Archæological Congress on July 6, in the rooms of the Society of Antiquaries at Burlington House. As we print elsewhere a special paper dealing with the Congress, it is unnecessary to do more than allude to it here in passing.

July is the month during which most of the chief outdoor meetings and excursions of the more important of the archæological societies are held. This year, as we have already mentioned, the Royal Archæological Institute meets at Lancaster, while the British Archæological Association has selected Peterborough as its headquarters. In both cases the meetings will be held too late in July for us to notice them in the August number of the *Antiquary*. We hope, however, to note the more salient matters in regard to both meetings in September, and as regards the Institutemeeting, a special descriptive account has been arranged for. A general feeling of curiosity is entertained as to what the Association will make of Peterborough, where the members are to be conducted round the Cathedral by the Dean.

While speaking on the subject, we may take this opportunity of saying that the prospectus of the Association meeting did not reach us in time for mention to be made of it in July. This we very much regret, and it may be well to state once more that information intended for publication in any ensuing

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number of the *Antiquary* ought to be in the Editor's hands by the 14th of the preceding month at the very latest, or it will probably be impossible to insert it.

The first meeting of the Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archæological Society for this year was held in the Langholm district on July 12 and 13. The members visited Lochmaben, thence went to the Roman fort at Birrens, and over the moors to Langholm, passing the site of Kirkconnell Church, and various stone circles and prehistoric forts on the moors. Owing to ill-health, Chancellor Ferguson, the president, whose presence adds so much to the pleasure and enthusiasm of these meetings, was unavoidably absent. The second day's excursion was from Langholm through the beautiful and historic district of Ewesdale and Liddesdale. A stay was made at Hermitage Castle, where the party were met by Mr. John Elliot, the farmer there, a descendant of the famous Border Elliots. He gave the party an interesting description of the ancient stronghold, which, on the Scottish side, occupied in the lawless period of the Borders a position similar to the fortress of Belted Will, the Warden of the Marches at Naworth, on the English side. The party had lunch at New Castleton, and afterwards visited Mangerton Tower, noted as the residence of the Armstrongs, to one of whom, who was assassinated at a feast at Hermitage Castle, an interesting inscribed monolith is erected. During the excursion various papers were read. Mr. W. H. St. John Hope, under whose superintendence the recent excavations at Furness Abbey were carried out, sent a paper on the result. The remains of a thirteenth-century kitchen have been discovered, having fireplaces with projecting stone hoods. It is believed to have been the abbot's kitchen. Mr. Hope has completed the greater part of a new plan of the Abbey, showing all the discoveries.—Mr. C. W. Dymond, F.S.A., contributed a paper on the prehistoric village at Threlkeld Knott. It appears to be threatened with destruction by quarrying operations. He believes the village is practically complete and intact so far as modern spoliation is concerned. The place is called Settrah, and he asked if this

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is a corrupt form of the word 'saeter,' a Norwegian upland dwelling.—Canon Thornley contributed a paper on the recent discovery of a tumulus in the neighbourhood of Kirkoswald.—The Rev. J. Brunskill, Rector of Ormside, contributed a paper on discoveries in the churchyard there.—Some notes upon a fragment of a British Christian cross, found in a field at Aspatria Vicarage, were contributed by the Rev. W. S. Calverley.—Mr. G. Watson, Penrith, read a paper on "A Misappropriated Bishop." This related to the reputed Bishop of Penrith, John Bird (1537). Mr. Watson declares that the John Bird named was suffragan to the Bishop of Llandaff, and took his name from Penruth or Penreeth, which became confused with Penrith.



A great deal of local anxiety seems to be felt as to the future of Tintern Abbey, which, with Raglan Castle, is about to be sold by the Duke of Beaufort. A proposal has been made that the Monmouthshire County Council should purchase the ruins, but this they have no power to do. The fact that such national monuments should be freely bought and sold, without any restriction as to their ultimate fate, is undoubtedly a great anomaly, and calls for serious attention. There ought to be an Act of Parliament passed by which all such monuments should be compulsorily scheduled, and the owner considered to hold them in trust for the nation. As a rule, most of the owners of our national monuments take good care of them, and are generally very willing and ready to listen to advice when such is tendered in a proper spirit. Still, there ought to be some check on the possibility of a "crank" (in the language of America) pulling down an important historical monument on his property out of "pure cussedness" (to borrow another Americanism). At present there is no check of any kind, and the owner of Tintern Abbey might pull it down to-morrow without let or hindrance, so far as the law is concerned. Perhaps when somebody commits some such an act of destruction, steps will be taken to put a stop to it in the future.

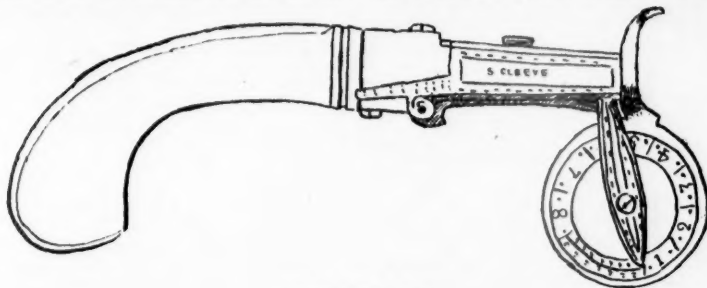


A correspondent has sent us a cutting from the *Western Mail* dealing with the matter.

From it we learn that one suggestion is to purchase Tintern, roof over the church, and use it again for sacred offices. The *Western Mail* says: "Both these noble ruins have at present a small revenue from sightseers. Tintern Abbey, in the richly-wooded hills overhanging the Wye, is the greater favourite, and is said to yield about £600 a year from the sixpences of visitors. Raglan, it is said, may be credited with about half that sum. If a representative body obtained possession of either of these, it is felt that a systematic process of preservation of the walls would be desirable. The idea of restoring Tintern as a 'habitable' church, if that term be permissible, is, we suppose, out of the question, though in some respects the ruins have not gone past redemption much more than Llandaff Cathedral had done not so very many years ago. People who would feel offended at being called old recollect having played as youths over the grass-grown ruined walls of the Cathedral Church of Llandaff. But the restoration of Tintern is, to employ a utilitarian phrase, rather too big an order. The last historic occasion of a service there, if we remember rightly, was on the occasion of the Queen's Jubilee in 1887, when the Bishop of Llandaff preached in the ruins. The sale of the estate is to be by private treaty, intending purchasers having been invited to send offers to the solicitors, the agent, and the surveyors of the estate. It is all a question of money, but we feel certain that if a reasonable offer could be made by a party of Monmouthshire gentlemen, the advisers to the Duke of Beaufort and the Marquis of Worcester would treat it with great respect." A representative of the paper appears to have "interviewed" the chairman of the County Council, who is reported to have spoken as follows: "From private intimation some time ago, some of us heard that it was probable that Tintern Abbey and Raglan Castle, as well as the other castles on the Beaufort Estate, would come into the market, and it occurred to one or two members of the County Council to consider what could be done under the circumstances. We felt that to allow such a grand old pile as Tintern Abbey to fall into the hands of strangers would be a grave reflection upon the country, and the same

would apply to Raglan Castle, for there are no finer ruins in the county than these two present. It was discussed whether a syndicate could possibly be formed to purchase these two old buildings, and then apply for a short Act of Parliament to enable the County Council to buy them. Of course, this view has never yet been brought before the County Council, for the simple reason that the public announcement of the sale has only been issued within the last few days. The question, I am afraid, presents grave difficulties, for the greatest uncertainty would rest upon the question whether it would be sanctioned for such a purpose, and, therefore, I look with more confidence to the generosity and public spirit of some of the titled and wealthy inhabitants to come forward and do

was, I believe, at Hungerford, Berks. I should be glad to know if it is uncommon, and also what was its use. I can only suggest two possible uses: (1) As a game of chance: fire the pistol and see what number turns up; or (2) As a test of the explosive force of various powders. Neither suggestion is, I think, satisfactory. It consists of a wooden stock, a brass pistol barrel, externally square in section, and a brass disc working in a fork attached to the barrel, having its pivot directly underneath the end of the barrel. To the edge of the disc is attached a leaf-shaped projection, set at right angles to the plane of the disc, so that on turning the latter to a certain point, the projecting piece presses against the mouth of the barrel. It is obvious that when the pistol is fired off the disc will



PISTOL WITH DIAL.

what would appear to be almost impossible for the County Council themselves." "Have the County Council power to promote a Bill in Parliament for such a purpose?" "No. County Councils have no power to promote Bills at all; and if a Bill were promoted, it would have to be at the expense and risk of the syndicate which purchased the abbey and castle." It is quite reasonable that anxiety should be felt in the matter, and the desire of the Monmouthshire people to secure these fine remains for their own is worthy of all possible support and sympathy.

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Mr. Bertram R. Wallis, of 3, Gray's Inn Square, W.C., has sent us a sketch, from which the accompanying illustration has been made, of an object in his possession. He says: "I enclose an accurate sketch and description of a singular instrument which has come into my possession. Its last home

turn on its pivot. In order to retard the movement of the disc, a spring, pressing against its edge, is attached to the under part of the barrel. The fork in which the disc runs ends in a pointer, and round the circumference of the disc are engraved (on one side only) numbers from one to eight, the latter being at the furthest point to which the disc can turn. The pistol has no lock, but is fired by a match in the pan. The whole is well finished, and the brass-work is somewhat rudely ornamented with the chisel." We shall be glad to receive information as to what the pistol with the dial attached to it was used for. Perhaps attention being drawn to this example, others may be brought to light.

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In the *Antiquary* for July (p. 217), in speaking of the comparative list of brasses enumerated by counties and published by

the Monumental Brass Society, we pointed out that Northumberland should have been credited with (as we thought) two brasses, instead of one only, as given in the list. Mr. R. Blair writes to us to say that the number should really be three. He says: "Not only is there the fragment of the Newcastle St. Andrew's brass (which, by the way, is in our Black Gate Collection), but the arms (or rather two of them) and inscription of the Ogle brass in Hexham Priory Church."



With regard to monumental brasses, we may take this opportunity of mentioning that Mr. E. M. Beloe, junior, of King's Lynn (whose previous work of the kind has been before now noticed in the *Antiquary*), has recently issued a series of photo-lithographs by Mr. Griggs of eight brasses in Westminster Abbey. These include a chromo lithograph of the fragment of a tomb, showing eight Lombardic letters in brass, and ascribed to a son of William de Valence. There are also seven sheets, containing photo-lithographs of the brasses of (1) Bishop John de Waltham of Salisbury; (2) of Archbishop Waldeby of York; (3) of Alianore de Bohun; (4) of Sir John Harpenden; (5) of Abbot Estney; (6) of Sir Thomas Vaughan, Sir Humfrey Stanley, and Sir Humfrey Bourchier (all on one sheet); (7) of Dean Bill, Abbot Kirton (matrix only), and Thomas of Woodstock, youngest son of Edward III. (matrix only), the three last being also all on one sheet. Mr. Beloe deserves the best thanks of all who are interested in the subject of monumental brasses for this new series of facsimiles of brass rubbings. The series was issued by subscription at the modest price of five shillings. Anyone wishing to obtain spare copies should apply to Mr. Beloe.



The recently issued part of the *Transactions of the Essex Archaeological Society* (which, by the way, is an exceptionally good number) contains the continuation of a paper (freely illustrated) on "Some Essex Brasses" by Messrs. Miller Christy and W. W. Porteous. This contains such a curious and instructive story as to the vicissitudes and loss of a brass that we venture to quote it here *in extenso*.

It relates to a palimpsest brass to Charles Baret, Esquire, 1584, at Aveley. Few brasses, they say, "have a stranger history than this. When the Rev. Wm. Holman, of Halstead, visited Aveley Church, about the year 1710, the brass was *in situ* and perfect. . . . The late Mr. H. W. King had a rubbing of the brass, taken about the year 1726, when it was still in the same state of completeness as above described. In 1856, however, when he visited Aveley for the purpose of rubbing it, he found the dexter half of the inscription gone, having been forcibly broken from the sinister half. The subsequent history of the brass is peculiar. In or about the year 1878, during the building of a workshop for Mr. Henry Booth, builder, of Romford, the lost dexter half of the inscription-plate was dug up, having probably been there buried, in order to avoid detection, by the thief who stole it from Aveley Church. This fragment remained in the possession of Mr. Booth until the spring of 1892, when that gentleman presented it to one of our members, Mr. T. Kennedy, of Arden Cottage, Romford. In the course of time, Mr. Kennedy ascertained that the brass came originally from Aveley. Shortly after, two clerical gentlemen from Romford took Mr. Kennedy's portion of the brass, with his permission, over to Aveley, where they found the other (sinister) half of the plate still in its original matrix on the floor of the church. With a presumption which is almost unaccountable and certainly most culpable, these gentlemen, assisted by the church clerk, tore up from its stone and carried away to Romford the remaining half of the plate. Against this most unwarrantable act Mr. Kennedy protested on August 23, 1892, when he exhibited his portion of the brass before a meeting of the Essex Archaeological Society held at Aveley. Mr. Kennedy had been previously asked to give up his portion, which he agreed to do, on condition that both portions should be securely refixed in their old position on the slab in the floor of Aveley Church. After some correspondence, however, Mr. Kennedy was informed that the Rev. B. G. Luard, Vicar of Aveley, desired that, instead of being refixed in its original position on the stone, the brass should be placed in a wooden frame which should leave both sides of the plate accessible, and that it



should be hung up in the church. To this Mr. Kennedy would not consent, contending (not without some force) that this course (against which he had been advised by several expert archaeological friends) would expose it to the risk of being again stolen by any evil-disposed person. Ultimately, Mr. Kennedy deposited his portion of the brass in the Museum at Colchester, upon condition that it should remain there until arrangements were made by some competent authority to refix it in its original matrix in Aveley Church. Mr. Kennedy's portion is still at Colchester, where we have seen it. The other portion is now in the possession of the Vicar of Aveley."



This is one way in which brasses are gradually disappearing, and it is high time that such persons as the "two clerical gentlemen" who, with the clerk, removed the portion of the brass were punished for their misdeeds with no sparing hand. We regret that their names are not given, so that we might have had the satisfaction of gibbeting them in the *Antiquary*.



One of the oldest coins of Europe will, it is said, shortly disappear. The Austrian "kreuzer" was withdrawn from commercial circulation on June 30, in accordance with the convention establishing a copper currency of equal value for all parts of the Empire. It will be received at public banks in payment or in exchange for new money until December 31, 1899, but from the first day of 1900 it will no longer be legal tender. The "kreuzer" has been in existence since the Middle Ages, taking its name from the cross which it bore in common with many other coins. It circulated freely in North as well as South Germany at one time, but for some twenty-five years has not been current beyond the Austrian frontier.



Mr. James Brooksbank, of St. Helens, Lancashire, writes as follows: "I herewith enclose a photograph of a baptismal font of mediæval workmanship. The subject may be interesting to some of your readers, and will illustrate what little thought or care is bestowed upon ancient art relics in this smoke-begrimed

town of St. Helens. The font, as you now see it, stands in the Conservative Club yard (at one time the garden of Peter Greenall, Esq., M.P.), after having recently undergone some repairs at the cost of Mr. Joseph Robinson, who has happily rescued it from complete destruction by having it cemented together and placed upon a new base. Why it has not been removed to the church is matter for great regret, or why it was ever allowed to be removed from the church is still more surprising. . . . It may not be generally known to Lancashire antiquaries that when the present parish church was built in 1615, it was—so runs the deed of feoffment—on the site of an older church, 'then being in great decay.' The font, it would seem, remained in the church from that time until about 1840, when this (almost the only relic of mediæval times in the neighbourhood) had to give place to an ugly, second-hand, in-artistic font from Prescot Church, engraved with the initials of some churchwardens of that parish." From the photograph which Mr. Brooksbank has sent us, it would seem that the font is a comely font of rather late date. It is a very great pity that it should be allowed to remain in its present inappropriate position. Cannot the Conservative Club at St. Helens be persuaded to restore it to its proper place in the church there?



An extraordinary incident has lately occurred at Durham. More than fifty years ago a copy of the Sarum Missal, printed at Paris in 1514, was mysteriously stolen from a locked case in Bishop Cosin's library. Great efforts were made to trace the volume, but they proved fruitless. The other day a parcel arrived by post, which, on being opened, was found to contain the lost missal, bearing the library book-plate. The volume was returned in perfect condition, but by whom, or whence it was sent back, remains a mystery which does not seem likely to be solved.



Colonel Hime, R.A., writes to ask whether anyone can tell him "where any information can be procured respecting Colonel Robert Scott, who was buried in St. Mary's, Lambeth, 1631, and whose epitaph states that he received from Government £600 a

year for *inventing* the leather guns. The money grant is mentioned in the *Calendar of State Papers*, Dom. Series, February 20, 1630."



A good deal of interest has often been expressed at the fact that in the lists of the members of the Chapter of St. David's Cathedral the name of the King (or Queen) of England is given as one of the canons of the cathedral. The idea has been widely prevalent that the case was analogous to those abroad, where the King of Spain was canon of Leon and Toledo, and the King of France of Lyons, Embrun, Le Mans, and other churches. We alluded to the matter ourselves in a footnote only a short time ago, and accepted the general interpretation of the matter. Bishop Jones and Professor Freeman, in their joint work on St. David's Cathedral, published in 1856, entered into a discussion of the matter, but were unable to throw any light on it. It appears, however, that the origin of the connection of the Crown with the canonry has lately been discovered, and that it is a very matter-of-fact and uninteresting one. Adjoining the cathedral church at St. David's (as those who have visited that village-city will remember) are the remains of St. Mary's Collegiate Church. The master of St. Mary's held the stall in this cathedral *ex officio*, and when with other collegiate chapters St. Mary's was dissolved in the reign of Edward VI., the property passed to the Crown, and with it that of this particular canonry, which thus became a lay fee vested in the Crown. It is therefore not owing to any quasi-sacerdotal character attached to the kingly office by virtue of which the Sovereign's name is given as the holder of this stall, but simply owing to the sacrilegious Act of Edward VI., which seized Church property for the Crown. The canonry, not having been formally dissolved, has remained the property of the Crown. In no sense, however, is the Sovereign really canon of St. David's merely because the property attached to the stall has become vested in the Crown. Now that the true character of the matter is known, the mistake which originated with the Report of the Ecclesiastical Commission in 1835 ought to be corrected. It is entirely erroneous and misleading, and is suggestive

of a very interesting phase of mediæval church life, whereas it is due to nothing else than a piece of sordid sacrilege in the reign of Edward VI.



The old rectory house at Beaconsfield, in the county of Buckingham, is undergoing the process of a very careful reparation—this word is used in contradistinction to that word of ill-omen, "restoration." The building is a beautiful specimen of the domestic architecture of the sixteenth century, and its quaint gabled roof and half-timbered façade are familiar objects to every visitor to a neighbourhood with which so many great names are associated. Owing to neglect, the structure some time since fell into a ruinous state, and there was talk of its demolition. But the Society for the Preservation of Ancient Buildings stepped in, and, thanks mainly to its exertions, the place is being carefully and thoroughly repaired at the expense of Sir Edward Lawson, in memory of his wife. On removing the plaster from the wall in one place, a fine mullioned Tudor window was discovered, and this is being used as a guide by those engaged to replace the existing windows, or what time has left of them. When the repairs are completed the building will be used for parochial purposes.



In a field called Blackheath, at Higher Cross Stone Farm, Todmorden, a "ring circle," long known to exist, has been excavated by Mr. Robert Law, of Hipperholme, Mr. Tattersall Wilkinson, of Burnley, Alderman Crossley, of Todmorden, and other friends. Seven urns and two incense cups have been found.



A considerable number of local antiquaries met on July 13 to witness the opening of three of the urns found at Blackheath, Cross Stone, Todmorden. The discovery was made, as already mentioned, by Mr. Tattersall Wilkinson, of Burnley, and others. The principal urn is of beautiful workmanship, and was found within a ring of six urns of smaller size and wider make. Four of the urns were so disintegrated that removal was impossible, but the others were conveyed to the Free Library in a remarkably good state of preservation, and their contents

underwent examination on the occasion mentioned. Much interest was manifested in the proceedings. The bottom of the larger urn was found to contain a mass of human bones, on which rested an incense cup of beautiful pattern, containing a bronze pin, a bronze spear-head, more human bones, the tusk of a small boar, and several small ornaments; the other two urns were filled for the most part with debris from the burning pile. The presence of the bronze pin and spear-head was taken as an indication that the remains belong to the Bronze period.

Some fresh and very interesting archaeological discoveries are reported by a Rome correspondent. In the Via Rasella remains of the old road which, in the latter epoch of the Republic and the beginning of the Empire, led to the Pincian and Salaria gates, have been revealed. Near the villa of Pope Julius II., outside the Porta del Popolo, a deep grotto has been discovered, leading to a subterranean piece of water and containing niches evidently intended for statues. But the most curious find of all is that of a tomb which has been opened up near Rome, containing the skeleton of a woman with a complete set of false teeth, displaying admirable workmanship and wrought out of solid gold. By a curious coincidence, a dentist in one of the towns of the State of New York has, it is announced, recently discovered from the examination of the skulls of certain Indians that they must have been acquainted with the elementary principles of dentistry, for one of the skulls contained several artificial teeth made of flint. The roots of the natural teeth had been removed, and in the sockets were inserted these pieces of peculiarly-shaped flint.

News has been received at Cambridge of the arrival of the Cambridge Anthropological Expedition to Torres Straits at Murray Island. The expedition reached Thursday Island on April 23. The Hon. John Douglas, C.M.G., the Government Resident, did all in his power, personally and officially, to advance the aims of the expedition, as did also the other Government officials and many others. The Hon. J. G. Byrnes, Chief Secretary, sent a cordial telegram of welcome and promise of assistance from Brisbane,

on behalf of the Government. After a week's delay a start was made for Murray Island in two open luggers, but owing to unfavourable weather, it took another week to traverse the 120 miles between the two islands. All the party suffered considerably from heat and exposure in the open boats. The Murray Islanders gave Dr. Haddon a very hearty welcome, bringing gifts of coconuts and bananas as expressions of goodwill. They appeared to understand the main objects of the expedition. A deserted mission-house, in which Dr. Haddon stayed ten years ago, was occupied as a dwelling-house, and had also been converted into a temporary anthropological and psychological laboratory, photographic studio, surgery and dispensary. All the members of the expedition were in good health, and work had begun in earnest.

Messrs. Frost and Reed of Bristol are publishing a series of twelve original etchings of the Temple, London, by Mr. Percy Thomas, R.P.E., with descriptive letterpress by the Master of the Temple (Canon Ainger). The two first numbers of the series have reached us, and are in every way deserving of very warm commendation. The etchings are excellent, and the letterpress which accompanies them is what might be looked for as coming from Canon Ainger's graceful pen. Many of our readers may be glad to have their attention called to this very attractive work.

The annual report of Sir John B. Monckton, Town Clerk, on the Corporation Records, states that the calendar to a series of rolls known as "Pleas and Memoranda" had been further advanced and continued. In the course of the work a discovery of no little interest was made, viz., the enrolment in 1380 of three documents having reference to that strange event in the life of Chaucer—the carrying off or *raptus* of Cecilia Champaigne. This latest discovery served at least to show that the city's archives had not hitherto been exhausted for information touching the poet and his family, and inspired a hope that something more, perhaps, might yet be brought to light. Dr. Sharpe, the Records' Clerk, had prepared an English

abstract of the contents of "letter-book A," which, with an exhaustive index and an introduction to the series, was about to be printed. The book contained a copy of the earliest complete list of the aldermen, with their respective wards, found in the city's records, together with the names of those chosen in each ward to consult with the aldermen on the affairs of the city. The precise date of the lists could not be ascertained, but there was good reason for ascribing them to the year 1285 or 1286, and conjecturing that they mark a time when the city was entering upon a long term of government under a custos or warden appointed by the king in the place of a mayor elected by the free will of the citizens. The index to Dr. Sharpe's *Calendar of Deeds* enrolled in the Court of Husting had made considerable progress, and a second volume would shortly be completed. The index of names of persons would be finished in four volumes. It was proposed to make separate indexes for streets and parishes. The Corporation have made a further grant of £200 to enable Dr. Sharpe to continue the work.

Mr. George Esdaile, of the Old Rectory, Platt-in-Rusholme, near Manchester, writes as follows: "I have an oil painting on panel, 64 inches high by 57 inches wide, by Raphael—'The Last Judgment.' This subject is stated to be *lost*, and on referring to the list of the artist's works, it is not stated where it was before it was lost. I am anxious to ascertain its history before it became lost. In this work are many portraits—Raphael, Maddalena Dorsi, the Madonna of the Malcolm Collection and Leo X. Now, as the accession of this pope took place 1513, and Raphael died 1520, the picture must have been painted between those dates. It is of the so-called architectural type, and the various ellipses of figures have a cusped apsidal appearance." Possibly some of our readers may be able to help Mr. Esdaile. If, as we presume, Mr. Esdaile is certain of the genuine character of the painting, the discovery of a lost picture by Raphael is a matter of no little interest.

That the whole is greater than the part is an axiom which is early learnt by every boy

when he goes to school. Unfortunately, the editor made a slip in inserting an abbreviated notice of the excavations at Silchester, which made the measurements of a small portion of the town stand for the area of the whole. The error was so obvious that although not detected until too late to correct it, it could mislead nobody. The statement was that Silchester "covers about eight acres, and three of these have been thoroughly explored." It had been intended to have printed the Report and Circular issued in connection with the Silchester Excavation Fund, but although in type they were pressed out for want of space. Had they appeared, as they do in the present number, the statement that the area of Silchester comprises 100 acres, and is nearly 2 miles in circumference, would have effectually counterbalanced any possible mistake arising from the unfortunate blunder referred to.



## Quarterly Notes on Roman Britain.

By F. HAVERFIELD, M.A., F.S.A.

XXV.

**F**IVE months have elapsed since I wrote the last instalment of my so-called Quarterly Notes, and those five months include the spring and early summer. Nevertheless the tale of finds is a small one. There have been, as usual, excavations at Silchester and on the Roman Wall: there have also been excavations at Cirencester and near Andover, but very few discoveries have been announced from other quarters.

SILCHESTER.—At Silchester the excavators are attacking the extreme south-west of the town, where a triangular piece of two and a half *insulae* remains to be explored. When this area has been explored, considerably more than half the whole town will have been examined, including nearly the whole of the south and west quarters. Work began on May 2, and a large house of the courtyard type was soon found. This is one of



the largest houses yet found in the place: one of its rooms contains fragments of fairly good mosaic pavement. Besides the discovery of this house, it has been ascertained that there was much open ground in this as in other parts of the city. The smaller finds include an upper millstone with its wooden handle intact, and some "late Celtic" pottery found in a pit. This latter is interesting as being a relic, perhaps, of the British town which preceded the Roman occupation. The whole area to be excavated this season amounts to eight acres, and it is therefore very necessary, as I may point out here, that all well-wishers to the undertaking should subscribe liberally and induce others to subscribe. The Silchester excavations are of a rather peculiar character. They do not, and in the nature of things they cannot, result in a continuous succession of startling discoveries, each interesting and significant by itself. But I fear that many persons expect such discoveries and are disappointed at their absence, and through the disappointment are led to underestimate the real value of the excavations. It may therefore be proper to say that the excavations have a very definite value for historians and archaeologists. This value does not depend so much on individual finds, though they are not by any means unimportant: it depends on the cumulative result of the uncovering of a whole town. It is most desirable that this uncovering, now two-thirds through, should be carried to a successful completion, and it is the duty of all archaeologists to enlighten the outer world about the real merits of the work and to help it on as it deserves.

CIRENCESTER.—At Cirencester Mr. Wilfred Cripps has discovered and partially excavated what he believes to be the "basilica" of the Roman town. It is a large building, perhaps 325 feet long and 125 feet wide, with an apse having a radius of 39 feet at one end. It is close to the centre of the Roman town, and to the point where the two main Roman streets seem to have intersected. The apse is close to the junction of the modern Tower Street with the modern Corin Street (otherwise known as the Avenue), and one side of the building underlies Corin Street. It can hardly be doubted that this hall had a similar purpose to the large apsidal hall which fronts

outside of the Silchester forum, and that Mr. Cripps is quite right in calling it one of the chief public buildings of the place. Such public basilicas, varying somewhat in form, existed in most towns, small or large, in the Roman Empire. They served a great number of purposes—local administration, trade and business, lectures, even marriage ceremonies. The size of the Cirencester basilica, though not quite ascertained with complete certainty, is remarkable: it is even larger than the Silchester basilica, which is about 270 × 60 feet, and which itself must be considered capacious. The magnitude of these dimensions has caused some surprise. It may be explained, I think, by the English climate. As I have said elsewhere, and as I believe a French archaeologist has said before me, the skies of Gaul and Britain necessitated the construction of large roofed buildings, which were less required in sunny Italy or rainless Africa.

ANDOVER.—The Rev. G. Engleheart, having finished the excavation of the villa between Appleshaw and Clanville, has made some search on the site of another, a mile distant. As I noticed in my last article (p. 70), he found at the spot on the Ludgershall and Weyhill Road some traces of Roman building, and had the good fortune to discover among them a notable collection of large and small tin or pewter dishes. He has pursued his search, and has excavated a small hypocaust room with attached bath, well built and well preserved. No trace of building can be detected immediately adjoining this room, which Mr. Engleheart takes to be a detached bath-room, but it is plain that a villa stood close, and the excellence of the masonry found suggests that it was a better and larger villa than the little house between Appleshaw and Clanville. Archaeologists will hope that Mr. Engleheart may be able to prosecute his good work.

WALES.—Mr. John Ward has published a short account of the Roman masonry recently discovered, or perhaps I should say re-discovered, at Cardiff. The masonry is apparently part of a fort or town wall, as I have said in noticing it before (p. 71), and, indeed, of two dates, so that at some perhaps late period the wall seems to have been

reconstructed. The account, with an illustration, is in a place where it would hardly be looked for, the *Cardiff Public Library Journal* for last April. A ground-plan, with further details of the masonry, would be useful. I hope that the vigorous Cardiff antiquaries will be able to pursue the wall, and to determine the area of the fort or settlement. I should also like to learn something more as to the Roman roads leading to and from the place, hitherto imperfectly examined.

A few Roman objects have been found near Llanhilleth, on the mountain between Aberbeeg and Pontypool. Some mounds were levelled in the spring to make room for a sheep and cattle fair which meets here periodically, and the levelling disclosed some masonry of uncertain age, a bit of Samian ware and a coin of "Trebanus"—that is, I suppose, Trebonianus Gallus, who reigned in the middle of the third century A.D. The spot is called Castell Taliorum. Attention was directed to the subject by a letter from Mr. J. Storrie in the *Western Mail* (April 30), from which I derive the above information.

MIDLANDS.—At Leicester two more tessellated pavements have just been discovered, one showing a peacock with spread tail; they were found whilst excavating for cellars in St. Nicholas Street. They deserve mention if I am rightly informed, because the owners of the site, Messrs. W. F. Simpson and E. Sharlow, intend to preserve them intact and *in situ*. This is excellent.

At Wroxeter there is talk of excavation. The Shropshire Archaeological Society met at Shrewsbury in May, and decided to make an attempt to explore the site thoroughly. The expense is recognised as likely to be very great, but the reward will be great also. In particular the cemeteries should be worth exploration. We are apt in England to ignore cemeteries, but very wrongly. At Wroxeter the tombstones already found by chance are extremely interesting and valuable, and the discovery of more would be a very real and solid gain to the student of Roman Britain. I do not like to speak too boldly, but I conceive it as quite possible that the Wroxeter graves and gravestones might yield results of far greater value than even the city itself.

THE WALL.—On the Wall the Newcastle Society of Antiquaries has closed its excavations at Æsica, and commenced at Housesteads. There, under the most competent direction of Mr. R. C. Bosanquet, work was commenced on June 21, and much success has been obtained in the way of tracing and laying down the buildings which filled up the inside of the fort. In particular the Prætorium has been carefully plotted. Later on it is intended to examine the ground outside the fort. There will also probably be excavations in August along the line of the Vallum, and at one or two sites in Cumberland, the latter under the auspices of the Westmorland and Cumberland Society.

Christ Church,  
July 6, 1898.



## Ramblings of an Antiquary.

BY GEORGE BAILEY.

BURTON LATIMER.



THE series of patriarchs painted on the walls of the nave of this church are probably the most perfect now left.

There were others, but all of them have long since been destroyed, if we except a probable fragment or two at Hargrave in the same county. Those at Burton Latimer have lost two of their number. We have selected for illustration two from the north side and one—Levi—from the south. From these it will be observed that each patriarch is painted life-size, within a frame or border, the designs being of the Italian renaissance of Queen Elizabeth's time. These borders are very much like those seen on the title-pages of the folios of that period, that is, at the end of the sixteenth century, and there are remains of such ornaments on the walls of some old mansions of the period, notably on the frieze of the long gallery at Hardwick Hall, Derbyshire, and there are also several large texts within similar borders at Holdenby Church of the same date. Many others have been destroyed.

Our first illustration (Fig. 1) represents Levi. It is the most Eastern subject on the



FIG. 1.

south side. The large figure of the patriarch stands with his right arm and hand raised; in the left is held a curious sceptre with a crossed handle, the upper part having put out leaves. The patriarch's head is covered by a mitre, or cap, on the front of which there is a crescent. The upper part of the dress consists of a white tunic, reaching to the hips, which terminates with a border or fringe; on the breast is embroidered a large sun with rays; under this, and hanging as low as the knees, is another similar dress, of blue, having also a fringe; then comes a long white dress down to the ankles, without a border. The Tabernacle, rudely drawn, with its cords, is seen to the left; and there are also numerals, one to seven. Above, on a scroll, is the name Levi; and below, in the border, a reference is given to Deut. xxxiii. 8-11. At the top, above the border, there is an open book upon a shield, bearing these words: "Verbum Dei manet in eternum;" and below this, in the border, there is another open book, also on a shield, which has had an inscription but it is now obliterated. The

border consists of scrolls, ribbons, and strap-work, and hanging beneath two pendants of vine-leaves and various fruits are pelicans wounding themselves, the blood spurting out of their breasts and falling in drops. It may be noted that none of the borders are alike.

It is not clear why Levi should have been portrayed, as seen here, with the symbols of the sun and moon upon his dress. It may be that the sceptre symbolizes the almond rod of Aaron. No doubt the dress is intended for the priestly one of Aaron; but it does not agree with the description of it given by Moses in the Old Testament.

The painting of Judah (Fig. 2), which is here represented, is on the north side, east. He is depicted seated upon a throne, with a cushion and tassels; he is attired in a long crimson robe, with a white tippet over the shoulders, fastened in front by a crescent brooch, and there is a round ornament just below it. In the left hand he holds a large purse with a number of tassels upon its lower edge; in the right hand is held the sceptre. He wears a cap with an embattled crown upon



FIG. 2.

HH 2

it. There is the name Judah upon a scroll above the seat, and the drapery is black; below, at his feet, are a ram on his right hand and the head of a black ox on his left. Between these is the head of a man, and probably a roll of the law, in allusion to the text given below in the border, Gen. xlix. 8-12. There was an inscription on the shield in the top of the border, but the letters are gone. The design of the border is another arrangement of strap-work, festooning, and pendent clusters of fruits.



FIG. 3.

The drawing which follows here (Fig. 3) is also taken from the north side, nearer the west; Zabulon is the person figured. It is the most perfect and characteristic of the series. In Gen. xlviii. 13 we read, "Zebulon shall dwell at the haven of the sea; and he shall be for a haven of ships, and his border shall be unto Zidon." So the painter represented him as a fisherman, wearing a brown hat, much like some now worn; his jacket is purplish brown, with a white band down the front, buttoned with many buttons. The

lower part of his dress is a kind of skirt or wide trousers, and it is yellow-ochre colour, his boots being brown, or some such colour. He holds a fish in his right hand, and in his left a net and a staff; what is perhaps a knife is attached to his side, and a fish-basket, or creel, is fastened on his back by a strap. The sea, with ships in full sail, appears on the background of the picture. The border to this subject is one of the best, and is of the usual design, being another arrangement of strap-work, with a shield above from which the lettering has perished, and into this design the artist has introduced some kind of shell-fish as pendants. Nearly all the other patriarchs have been clothed in armour as warriors, and have had similar borders to those we see here, but they are all of them in various stages of decay, though it would be quite possible to copy them. We think, however, the three before the reader quite adequately give the character of the whole series. They are certainly of great interest to us, because they bring down to the latest period the practice of wall-painting, which appears to have died out very soon after these were done, figure subjects giving way to large texts with borders, very few of which now remain. Those at Holdenby are the best and most perfect we know of.

We may mention that this church contains a good specimen of a painted screen. It was restored when the church was, but very wisely the then vicar, the Rev. Mr. Newman, caused a portion of the old colouring to remain untouched, so as to show that the old pattern had been carefully followed. From this we see that the only difference is in the brighter colours of the repainted parts. It may be open to question whether it is desirable to repaint these old time-faded things at all. The artist and the antiquary naturally say, No; but what they may desire cannot always, from the very nature of things, be carried out. Time and ill-usage make sad havoc of such things, and eventually inevitable decay will always render repair or even renewal imperative; but we think the very careful conservative spirit manifest in what has been done at Burton-Latimer is highly praiseworthy, and a good example for imitation. Time will remove the discord caused by the newness, and restore the harmony much sooner than



at the first sight appears possible. We shall none of us err greatly if our motto be "*Retinens vestigia famæ.*"



## The Congress of Archæological Societies.

**T**HE tenth annual Congress of Archæological Societies was held in the meeting-room of the Society of Antiquaries, Burlington House, on July 6. There was a good attendance of delegates. In addition to several well-known Fellows of the Society of Antiquaries, who attended as members of the standing committee, there were gentlemen representing the Royal Archæological Institute, the British Archæological Association, the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland, the Folk-Lore Society, the British Record Society, and the societies pertaining to the counties of Berks, Bucks, Cambridge, Cheshire, Derby, Essex, Gloucester, Hants, Herts, Lancashire, Middlesex, Norfolk, Notts, Shropshire, Surrey, Sussex, Warwick, Wilts, Worcester, Yorks, and Yorks East Riding.

Viscount Dillon, P.S.A., made, on the whole, an excellent and always courteous chairman, both at the morning and afternoon sessions, though he occasionally allowed some of the speakers to be too erratic and discursive.

Mr. Ralph Nevill, F.S.A., to whom the societies are so much indebted for his industry and ability in the post of hon. secretary, presented the report of the standing committee. The report dealt succinctly with "National Catalogue of Portraits"; Mr. Gomme's "General Index," for which the names of 300 subscribers have been received, and of which at least one volume will be issued before the end of the year; the "Model Rules for Indexing"; "Catalogue of Effigies"; "Photographic Record Society," and the "Index of Papers for 1897," now passing through the press. The committee also expressed their pleasure in recording the formation of county

societies for the publication of parish registers in Shropshire and Lancashire.

The special committee for dealing with the question of a "National Catalogue of Portraits" is a strong one, and has done good work during the year. The chairman is Mr. Lionel Cust, the director of the National Portrait Gallery, and the members are Viscount Dillon, Mr. Round and Mr. Nevill. With them is associated a committee of advice, consisting of Sir E. J. Poynter, P.R.A., Sir J. Charles Robinson (Her Majesty's Surveyor of Pictures), and Mr. Freeman O'Donoghue, of the British Museum. The committee has issued a circular for general distribution, wherein the advantages of forming such a catalogue are succinctly expressed. From it we take the following passages:

"Nearly every family of more than one or two generations possess some family portraits, but neglect, the enforced dispersal of possessions after death, and other circumstances, have cast a large proportion of these portraits into anonymous oblivion.

"Many public bodies, such as colleges, municipal corporations and other endowed institutions, own collections of portraits of which they are trustees for the time being, and which they will be anxious to hand down to posterity properly named and in good order.

"In these collections, both private and public, apart from the National Portrait Galleries of England, Scotland, and Ireland, there are numerous portraits of the greatest historical interest, and it is considered very desirable that some attempt should be made to obtain a register of them in order that their identity may not be lost.

"Of other and more modern portraits it may be said that it is impossible to tell that great interest may not some day attach to them as portraits of ancestors of the great men of the future, or as specimens of the work of great artists."

The schedules for the full description of portraits, with instructions, had been printed by H.M. Stationery Office, and are on sale at Messrs. Eyre and Spottiswoode's. They are sold detached at 3s. a quire, or in volumes of fifty at 4s. 6d. The congress, however, has printed a large number of loose forms on cheap paper, which will serve all practical

purposes, save permanent record, and it is suggested that they should be distributed by the various archæological societies to owners of portraits or to members who will undertake to fill them up. It was stated that the Wiltshire Archæological Society had already obtained 1,000 copies of the special form, and that the societies of Bucks and St. Albans have formed committees to follow up the scheme.

Mr. Stanley Leighton, M.P., in order to induce owners of portraits to allow them to be registered, proposed the following important resolution, which was seconded by Mr. Shore, of the Hampshire Field Club: "That the Congress of Archæological Societies, in view of the importance of obtaining registration of historic portraits in private ownership, is of opinion that portraits registered under the authority of the National Portrait Gallery should be exempted from estate duty unless and until they are sold."

Rev. Dr. Cox suggested that an addition should be made to this resolution empowering the committee to seek an interview with the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and in other ways to expedite the carrying out of this idea. A spirited debate followed, in which Lord Dillon, Mr. Round, Mr. Gomme, Mr. Leach, and others took part, with the result that the amended resolution was carried by a large majority.

Mr. A. Leach, F.S.A., introduced the question of the recently-issued report of the Foreign Office on the statutory provisions made by other countries for the preservation of historic buildings. He moved that the attention of the societies in union be called to this important return, which showed that England shared with Russia the discredit of having no higher authority for the preservation of such buildings than the transitory owners. He thought that the societies should prepare registers of historic buildings in their own districts, to be ready for future legislation.

Mr. Gomme, F.S.A., supported the proposition, and reminded the congress of the clause introduced into a recent Act by the London County Council empowering them to spend money on historic preservation, and hoped this clause would be cited to the different societies.

Dr. Cox desired that a resolution embody-

ing these views should be sent to all County Councils, and spoke of the interest taken by the Northampton County Council in the preservation of old buildings and bridges.

Mr. Phillimore, of the British Record Society, strongly opposed any action of the kind, and objected to rate-fed archæology, but he was effectually answered by Mr. Parker of Oxford, and a resolution on the lines indicated was carried almost unanimously.

Mr. W. H. St. John Hope presented the report of the Catalogue of Effigies Committee, which dealt with the question after a brief and practical fashion.

It was resolved by the congress to vote £20 towards the preparing of a short illustrated handbook dealing with classification of effigies under subjects and dates, and at the same time to issue a rough interleaved handlist of English effigies prepared by Mr. Richardson, F.S.A., from *Kelly's Gazetteers*. We hope that these handbooks and handlists will be speedily issued, and that much progress will be made towards a complete catalogue before the next congress.

The Committee on the Indexing of Archæological Transactions (Messrs. St. John Hope, Gomme, and Round) brought up their detailed report. The twenty-five rules, which were unanimously approved by the congress, are so valuable for all historic and archæological work that we make no apology for reproducing them *in extenso*:

"The committee is of opinion that it would be of the greatest advantage to research work of all kinds if a perfectly identical plan of indexing were adopted by every archæological society, so that each separate index would read into every other index and act correlatively.

"The conclusions of the committee are as follows:

"1. That there be only one index of persons, places, and subjects, under one alphabet.

"2. That the name of every person occurring, both in text and footnotes (except the authors of books and articles cited), be indexed.

"3. That the name of every place occurring, both in text and footnotes, be indexed.

"4. That surnames with the Norman prefix 'de,' e.g., 'd'Amori,' 'de Bohun,' 'd'Eyn-court,' 'de Lisle,' 'de la Tour' (which have

often become Anglicized by coalescing, as 'Deincourt,' 'Darell,' 'Delamotte,' etc.), be indexed under D, with cross-references to the eventual surname, under which the references will be given, as 'de Braose, *see* Braose,' 'de Vere, *see* Vere.'

"5. That surnames with the prefix 'atte,' e.g., 'atte Field,' 'atte Tree,' 'atte Teye,' etc., be indexed under those forms, but that a cross-reference be appended in each case to the form without the prefix, as 'atte Green, *see also* Green,' and 'Green, *see also* atte Green.'

"This rule will apply also in case of such prefixes as 'o' the,' 'in the,' etc.

"6. That surnames with the prefix 'Fitz,' e.g., 'Fitz Hugh,' 'Fitzalan,' and 'Fil Johannis,' be indexed only under 'Fitz'; except that such a case as 'John Fitz Richard of Loughton' be indexed under 'Fitz Richard' and 'Loughton.'

"It should be clearly understood that this is only a convention for index purposes, and does not determine the actual form of the surname.

"Names prefixed by 'Ap,' 'Mac,' 'O,' 'Van,' or 'Von,' should be indexed under those prefixes.

"7. That surnames like 'Le Strange,' 'l'Estrange,' 'le Tyler,' etc., be indexed under L, with cross-references to the true surname, under which the references will be given, as 'le Tyler, *see* Tyler.'

"8. That the names of sovereigns be indexed under the personal name, with the numerical title when it occurs, followed by (emperor), (king), etc., e.g., 'Henry VIII. (king),' 'Elizabeth (queen),' 'Maud (empress).'

"9. That names of bishops be indexed under their sees, abbots, etc., under their abbey, princes and peers under their titles, and so forth, with cross-references from their proper names (as 'Laud, William, Bishop of London, *see* London, bishops of).'

"10. That names of saints be indexed under their personal names, e.g., 'Agatha (saint)'; but surnames and place-names derived from saints should be indexed under the full name, as 'St. Ives,' 'St. Pancras.'

"11. That Latin names of persons (both Christian and surnames), places, and offices or callings be translated into English equivalents,

e.g. *Egidius* (Giles), *Wydo* (Guy), *Extraneus* (Strange), *de Bello Monte* (Beaumont), *de Mortuo Mari* (Mortimer), *Bellus Visus* (Belvoir), *Cestria* (Chester), *capellanus* (chaplain), *miles* (knight), *dominus* (lord or dan). But in the case of persons and places a cross-reference must be given under the Latin form, as 'Novum Locum, *see* Newstead,' 'Bellus Visus, *see* Belvoir.'

"12. That bearers of the same surname be arranged alphabetically under that surname, according to the first Christian name.

"The Christian names should not run on in block, but each should have a fresh line, with a 'rule' to indicate the surname, e.g.,

Smith, Arthur, 46, 92, 101.

—— James, 220, 332.

"13. That in case of a change of surname or style all entries be indexed under the more recent name, with cross-references from the previous name.

"14. That place-names (including names of manors), such as 'West Langdon,' 'Long Marston,' 'North Curry,' etc., be indexed under 'West,' 'Long,' 'North,' etc., with cross-references to the true place-name, under which the references will be given, as 'Long Marston, *see* Marston, Long.'

"Field-names need not be indexed separately.

"15. That contractions such as *St.* for 'saint,' *Mc* for 'Mac,' etc., be indexed in the order of the full word 'saint,' 'Mac,' etc., and not in the order of the contraction 'St.,' 'Mc.'

"16. That all place-names be grouped together, as cross-references, under the counties, provinces, districts, or countries, in which they are situated, e.g. 'Kent, *see* Canterbury, Dover, Maidstone, Reculver.'

"17. That variations of spelling and Latinized formations of personal and place-names be all grouped together under the entry of the modern name (e.g., Reynolde, Raynold, Reynold, Reignolde, Renold, Ranoulde), with cross-references from the variants as 'Ranoulde, *see* Reynolde.'

"18. That every entry be qualified as far as possible by a descriptive reference to its subject, e.g., 'window in,' 'barrow at,' 'excavation of,' 'at Dorchester,' etc.

"19. That names of ships, etc., be entered as a separate heading under 'Ships,' etc.

"20. That books and articles quoted be not indexed.

"21. That the papers in the transactions of the society be indexed under the author's name by a separate entry giving the title of the paper, *e.g.*,

Way, Albert, on 'Palimpsest Brasses,' 121.

"The title of the paper may, if preferred, be given in a special type.

"22. That the election or decease of members of a society be indexed under the member's name with the necessary explanatory clause 'election of' or 'decease of.'

"23. That in the cases of indexes to a series of volumes, group-headings be given, such as 'Castles,' 'Field-Names,' 'Pedigrees,' 'Heraldry,' 'Roman Antiquities,' etc., with cross-references to the papers treating of these subjects, in accordance with the system adopted in the annual Index of Archæological Papers published by the congress.

"24. That every index be edited by some person qualified by local knowledge.

"25. That for general guidance in matters not fully dealt with in these conclusions, the rules adopted by the Public Record Office, and set forth in the preface to the *Calendar of Close Rolls*, 1307-1313, should be followed."

The afternoon session was chiefly occupied by an interesting account of the National Photographic Record Society, its progress and work, by its president, Sir J. Benjamin Stone, M.P. There was a considerable exhibition of the plates of the society. Mr. St. John Hope said that without a scale in the picture these plates of details were comparatively valueless, and drew attention to his own "side-show" of Silchester photographs with a scale introduced, which was plainly marked both in metres and in feet and inches. Such scales, ready for mounting, are issued by the Society of Antiquaries, and can be obtained for sixpence. Mr. G. Scarnell (21, Avenue Road, Highgate, N.), the hon. secretary of this photographic society, took part in the discussion; he will be glad to give any information that may be required.

During the sittings of the congress two bits of interesting information were made

known. Lord Dillon mentioned that the 25-inch scale Ordnance maps were now under revision in various parts of the country, and that it might be useful for societies to know this for the sake of correcting archæological errors or omissions. News came from Leicester of the discovery of two pieces of Roman pavement 13 feet by 10 feet, and 10 feet by 7 feet, about 8 feet below the surface, near the church of St. Nicholas; they were described as of good design, one of them portraying a peacock with tail displayed.

The usual pleasant ending to the day's congress—a dinner—took place at the Holborn Restaurant, Rev. Dr. Cox in the chair.

It might be well, we think, next year to somewhat increase the length of the congress, and to include a visit of inspection to some of the less-known sites of historic interest within the Metropolitan area.



## England's Oldest Handicrafts.

BY ISABEL SUART ROBSON

(Continued from p. 213.)

### HAND-MADE LACE—(Continued).



DEVONSHIRE has long been the chief seat of hand-made English lace. Wescote, who wrote in 1620, speaks of the abundance of bone-work—"a pretty toy now greatly in request"—made at "Honitown"; and Fuller, in the before quoted *Worthies*, refers to "Honitown" work as "weekly returned to London," and fetching the most extravagant prices. At one time the prices paid were so enormous that the men left working in the fields to follow the gentler craft of the bobbin and pillow. Honiton work owes its great reputation to its sprigs, which were, when first introduced, woven into the ground, and later applique, or sewn on the ground; in the opinion of many, the effect of the first method was the prettier. In the last century, making net for the groundwork was a separate branch of the art; it was made from very beautiful thread, the finer sorts costing from £70 to £105 for a pound's weight, and was



exquisitely regular and light. A curious method was adopted for paying the workers. The piece of net was spread out, and covered with shillings, and as many coins as would lie upon the net constituted the wages of its worker. Honiton veils, made from the finest net, elaborately worked, formed a favourite present to a bride in the last century, and in the palmy days of the industry £100 was no uncommon price to pay for one. The gradual decline in the production of Honiton and other hand-made laces from the close of the last century may be traced to many causes, chiefly the successful imitation of the fine hand-lace by machinery, the desire to buy cheaply, and the many new employments for women which have drawn the young from the villages. In 1874 more than thirty lace-makers left a village of 400 inhabitants to seek work elsewhere. The old workers, left to maintain a languishing art, gradually gave up making the old quality of lace, and bore out the trade axiom that "demand creates supply" by producing cheaper lace with inferior thread and common patterns. The old parchment patterns, which were immensely valuable and, in some cases, extremely old, and which had been hitherto most jealously guarded by their owners, were allowed to become lost or destroyed. So little store was set by them that we hear of them being boiled down to make glue! So near extinction was the art of lace-making in Devonshire in the first half of the present century that, when lace was required for the wedding-dress of Queen Victoria, it was only with great difficulty that workers were found sufficiently skilled to undertake it. The work was eventually placed in the hands of Miss Jane Bidney, who caused it to be done in the little fishing hamlet of Beer and the neighbourhood. The dress cost, when complete, £1,000, and was composed entirely of Honiton sprigs, connected by a variety of openwork stitches. The patterns were immediately destroyed, so that they could never be reproduced.

Dorsetshire lace had at one time a great reputation. When Queen Charlotte made her first appearance in England, she was, to the great pride of the Dorset workers, arrayed in head-dress and lappets of their work. A

curious piece of lace is preserved as an heirloom in a Dorset family, which formerly belonged to Queen Charlotte, and when bought was labelled "Queen Elizabeth's lace," with the story that it was made in Dorset to commemorate the coming of the Spanish Armada, in token of which the pattern takes the form of dolphins, ships, and marine wonders. This history is very doubtful, for no such lace was made in England at that time; it is far more probable that it was designed in this country, and sent abroad to be worked by some skilled Fleming.

Collecting and storing up large quantities of lace seemed to be an early hobby with great ladies, and to leave behind them a legacy of exquisite work was the desire of many who could not be called wealthy. Queen Elizabeth was a great collector of lace, but patriotism on this point was not one of her virtues, and she bought largely from foreign lace-makers no less than from English. In our own day, the Princess of Wales has one of the most beautiful collections of lace, carefully collected by herself from many sources; and at one royal wedding the bride's gown was panelled with a piece of lace which dated from early Stuart times.

A few ladies recently banded themselves together with the laudable purpose of reviving the hand-lace-making industry; they formed the Lace Association, which aims at improving and stimulating the making of pillow-lace, and affording to the workers better facilities for the sale of their work. Instruction is also to be given in the art, and successful schools are now in work. That at Lacy Green, Buckingham, has admirably answered the purpose for which it was established, whilst the schools of Bedfordshire have become of sufficient importance to be visited periodically by Government inspectors. Four or five may be found in one district, each with from twenty to thirty pupils, whose work is disposed of by the instructress to large dealers, who arrange for the purchase of all the output that reaches the required standard of merit.

The work of the Association has already had a great effect upon the erstwhile languishing craft; lace-makers are on the increase, and in one town in the Midlands, which ten years ago had but forty workers, over 100

are now in full employment. It has been asked whether any real benefit is to be derived from the revival of the art, and whether it will not actually be a disadvantage to the districts in which it is practised by encouraging women to neglect their families and the care of the home. A visit to any Devonshire or Midland lace-making village would, I think, silence such demurs. Cleanliness and nicety are such essentials to the work that any neglect of the home or the person would be a serious disadvantage to the worker. Most immaculate surroundings are the rule where bobbins and pillow are in constant use, and without any infringement of housewifely duties a mother can earn, on an average, from 3d. to 6d. a day—probably the rent of the cottage she occupies. The work, too, furnishes a means whereby the delicate or the cripple of both sexes may, instead of being a burden, share the household expenses, and all who know the weary monotony of a forced inactivity will understand the gratitude with which the lace-makers of the Midlands and of Devonshire regard the labours of those who were instrumental in forming the Lace Association.



### Bishops' Gloves.

BY HENRY JOHN FEASEY.

**I**N the early days of English chivalry, gloves played an important part in the affairs of men. The mere throwing down or hanging up of a glove was often the prelude to many a bloody contest:

Edmund, thy years were scarcely mine,  
When, challenging the clans of Tyne  
To bring their best my brand to prove,  
O'er Hexham's altar hung my glove;  
But Tynedale, nor in tower nor town,  
Held champion meet to take it down.\*

The earliest authentic mention of the wearing of gloves in England appears in the reign of King Ethelred II. (979-1016), and for several centuries after, the wearing of

\* *Rokeby* (Scott), canto vi., 21.

these very expensive articles of luxury was the exclusive privilege of the most exalted personages in the realm,\* their place being supplied among the classes of lower standing by the long sleeves of the outer garments being drawn over the hand, many examples of which, both among monks and lay people, appear in the pictures and illuminations of the mediæval period.

Gloves were at first fashioned with thumb-pieces only, the four fingers being encased in a single compartment after the pattern of a modern baby's glove. This, the true mediæval pattern, without either fingers or thumb, or with the thumb only, prevailed, according to an illustration given in an old manuscript, until the middle of the twelfth century, the material employed being of white tanned skin, ornamented with sewn tracery and silk fringes, crossed by a narrow band of red leather, with leathern tags and thongs for fastening. At one period the wrist was cut particularly wide to admit the hand with ease and to tuck up into the close-fitting sleeve for warmth, on which an old writer, descanting on the follies of the times, complains that the young nobles covered their hands with gloves too long and too wide for the doing of anything useful.

Gloves were frequently used in the character of purses to convey rich and sumptuous offerings to the noble and the fair. They were a very favourite method of conveying New Year's gifts and similar tokens of goodwill. When a Mrs. Croaker presented Sir Thomas More (when Lord Chancellor) on New Year's Day with a pair of gloves containing fifty angels, as a token of her gratitude for a decision in her favour, he replied, "It would be against good manners to forsake a gentlewoman's New Year's gift, and I accept the gloves. The lining you will be pleased to bestow elsewhere."† The Wells Corporation received payment for freedom in wine,

\* Gloves were in use among the ancient Armenians, the Babylonians, Greeks, Hebrews, Persians, Phœnicians, Romans, Sidonians, and Syrians.

† Such presents frequently appear in the accounts of his successor, Thomas Cromwell, Earl of Essex, e.g., money "in a glove," "at Arundel in a glove," "in a pair of gloves under a cushion in the middle window of the gallery," etc.; but, unlike Sir Thomas, he did not return the "lining."

gloves, or wax when money was scarce. So also Piers Plowman: "Paid never for their prenticehood not a pair of gloves."\*

Gloves were also hung up in churches, and hung up, too, in indirect connection with death, being first borne, suspended in the centre of a hoop of flowers, at the burial of English maidens. But with these we have not to deal.

Gloves were worn originally by all ranks of the clergy, and not exclusively by those of episcopal rank. In various parts of France



A MEDIEVAL PONTIFICAL GLOVE.

the clergy wore them at Divine service; at Tours the cantors,† and at Angers and other churches the bearers of reliquaries, performed their functions in gloves. Monks also wore them. On the complaint of the bishops at Aix, long before the time of Louis le Debonnaire, monks were ordered to be content with gloves of sheepskin. Cluniac monks were interred wearing their gloves.

The mediæval glove was drawn considerably over the wrist at the underside of the arm, and terminated in a gracefully turned point, from the extremity of which hung a tassel. The middle finger of the right hand

was sometimes cut away in order to expose the episcopal ring, which was worn below a guard upon that finger.

The giving of a glove in the Middle Ages was a ceremonial of investiture in bestowing lands and dignities. In 1002 two bishops were put into possession of their sees, each receiving a glove, and in England in the reign of Edward II. the deprivation of gloves was a ceremony of degradation.

Although the ecclesiastical use of gloves is of considerable antiquity, the general adoption of them as a part of the formal episcopal attire does not seem to have taken place until the twelfth century. Even after their adoption by bishops, abbots were not at first allowed the use of them. The Council of Poitiers forbade abbots the use of them, and in 1224 the reigning Pope declared that he had never conferred the right on any abbot of wearing gloves, or of giving solemn benediction, and the Abbot of Glastonbury having assumed the ceremonial use of gloves, was deprived thereof.

The earliest material, like that of all the ancient clerical vesture, employed in making gloves was white linen. Bruno, Bishop of Segni, says they were made of linen to denote that the hands they covered should be chaste, clean, and free from all impurity. Durandus, quoting various authors to prove that the *chirothecæ* were worn white, gives the same significance.

A survival of the use of white linen gloves was maintained in the ceremony of anointing at the king's coronation, when, in addition to the linen coif placed on the newly-anointed sovereign's head, a pair of linen gloves were also placed on the king's hands for the conservation of the unction.\* Their use also survived in the ceremony of the Boy Bishop held annually in many English mediæval churches. The Compotus Rolls of York Cathedral for 1396 have a charge for a pair of linen gloves for the Boy Bishop at three-pence the pair, and twenty-eight pairs for his attendants.†

\* See Rock, "Church of our Fathers." At the coronation of English Sovereigns the Lord of the Manor of Worksop claims the privilege of offering a red glove, which is put on the Sovereign's right hand.

† See an illustration in the *Queen* newspaper for June 12, 1896; also *Chambers' Miscellany*, vol. vii.

\* *Passus*, vii., p. 250.

† "Per chirothecas significative cantela in opere."—Thos. Aquin., Krazzer, p. 322.

On the disuse of linen, gloves of white netted silk came into use, to be followed by other colours, which latter were forbidden by the English sumptuary laws, red, green, or striped gloves being especially forbidden to the clergy. To judge from the episcopal monuments, red appears to have been the prevailing colour for bishops' gloves during the later mediæval period. St. Charles Borromeo, writing on the subject of gloves, says: "They should be woven throughout, and adorned with a golden circle on the outside." This circle in red silk, surrounding the sacred monogram, appears on the gloves of William of Wykeham, preserved at New College, Oxford.

Mediæval gloves were lavishly decorated with embroidery, and frequently ornamented with gold and jewels, some being valuable enough to be left as legacies. Archbishop Bowet of York (1407-1423) possessed a pair of gloves, valued at 6s. 8d., "de coton, browdid, cum ratione *Auxilium meum a Domino*."\* The gloves of St. Martialis are said to have miraculously rebuked an act of sacrilege, pouring forth precious stones in the light, in the presence of witnesses. Numerous examples appear in the inventories. Thus, the prior of the cathedral church of Canterbury had twelve pairs of gloves in his keeping in the middle of the fourteenth century; two of them were adorned with two large cameos and other smaller white cameos; two others were adorned with stones and pearls; four had great tassels, and the remaining four small silver-gilt tassels.† At St. Paul's in 1295 two gloves seeded with pearls all over, in which many stones were stated to be wanting, are found in the inventory; also another pair of gloves, ornamented with silver plates and set with stones; and in 1552, "A pair of gloves with broches sewed upon each of them with perles and stones."

At Westminster Abbey there were the following sets and pairs of gloves in 1388:‡

"Paria quidem serotecarum sunt sex de Cerico quorum primum par est ex dono Nicholai Lytlyngtoñ quondam Abbatis auri

frigiatur continens in utraque seroteca xvj lapides preciosos cum uno monili argenteo et amelato perillis margeritis permixtis.

"Secundum vero par est ex dono domini Symonis quondam Cardinalis ornatum borduris argenteis et amelatis cum diversis ymaginibus et in utraque seroteca unum monile argenteum amelatum cum armis Sancti Edwardi.

"Tercium autem par aurifrigiatum cum diversis lapidibus insertis ex quibus grandiores deficiunt et in utraque seroteca unum monile aureum veteri modo amelatum.

"Quartum vero par simpliciter aurifrigiatum et in utraque seroteca unus circulus ad modum monilis parvi valoris.

"Quintum autem par simpliciter aurifrigiatum est in custodia dompni abbatis. Et est triffraturum cum perillis ad modum crucis.

"Sextum vero par simpliciter est aurifrigiatum cum duobus platis argenteis et deauratis.

"Item tria sunt paria Serotecarum de cerico bona. sed minime ornata extra numerum predictorum.

"Et in incremento de novo dua paria cerotecarum de correo vocata Cheverel cum duobus platis argenteis et deauratis unum in unius circumferencia scribitur Ora pro nobis beate Nicholae. In alterius vero Ut digni efficiamur et cetera ex dono R. Tonworthe."

At the period of the Dissolution of the Monasteries, "the best payre of Pastural Gloves" there are described as "with parells of brodered work and small perles hanging on them." In the Winchester inventory taken in 1552 is "j payre of red gloves with tassels wrought with venis [Venice] gold."

The pontifical gloves of Richard de Gravesend, Bishop of London (1280-1303), worked with gold and enamelled, were valued at £5, a great sum at that time, while, on the other hand, those of Thomas Button, Bishop of Exeter (1291-1307), only fetched the despicable sum of tenpence.

Fine examples may be seen on the monumental effigies of bishops, as, for example, those worn by the effigy of Bishop Goldwell of Norwich (1499), and those of Bishop John de Sheppey of Rochester (1360). The effigy of Bishop Ralph of Shrewsbury (died 1363) in Wells Cathedral well shows the large jewelled ornament usually attached to

\* Test. Ebor., iii. 75.

† Archaeological Journal, vol. liii. (1896), p. 266.

‡ Archaeologia, vol. lii., p. 222. See also Dr. Wickham Legg's note there on the subject.



the back part of the gloves. These jewelled ornaments were known as "monials," "Monile aureum" (*Ely Inventory*); "Gemmis in plata quadrata" (Dart's *Canterbury*, App. xiii.); "Laminis argenteis deauratis et lapidibus insertis" (Dugdale, *St. Paul's*, p. 205); "Monilia argentea" (Dugdale, *Monasticon*, ii., p. 203); "Two monyals of gold garnyshed with six stones and twenty-four great perles, either of them lacking a stone and the colet four unces" (Westminster Abbey at the Dissolution).

Bishops were interred wearing their gloves and the rest of the episcopal habit. From Bzovino we learn that the gloves placed on the hands of Boniface VIII. at his interment were of white silk, beautifully worked with the needle, and ornamented with a rich border studded with pearls.\* Fitz-Stephen, monk of Canterbury, also mentions gloves as upon the hands of St. Thomas à Becket at his interment. Gloves were found in 1854 on the body of one of the early bishops of Ross in Scotland, disinterred in the cathedral church of Fortrose, near Inverness.†

At the assumption of the gloves by the bishop, prayer was made as in the case of the other parts of the pontifical vesture, beseeching Almighty God that of His clemency He would inwardly cleanse the hands of His servant in like manner as they are being outwardly clothed in gloves. A missal of Illyricum, ascribed to the seventh century, directs the bishop, previously to performing Mass, to put on gloves with the prayer: "O Creator of all creatures, grant me, unworthiest of Thy servants, to put on the clothing of justice and joy, that I may be found with pure hands in Thy sight."

Purple gloves fringed with gold thread were officially worn by our English bishops down to quite recent times, a direct survival, and not a reintroduction, of the ancient custom. The late Archbishop Marcus Beresford of Armagh (1862-1886) used such episcopal gloves with a gold fringe. At St. Andrew's, Holborn, the clergy were given gloves at Easter, and candidates for degrees

in medicine formerly gave gloves to the graduates of the faculty in New College, Oxford, in return for their escort to the doors of the Convocation House, this latter fact indicating the ceremonial significance formerly attached to the use and wearing of gloves.

According to Innocent III., gloves typify the hiding of iniquity by the merits of our Saviour, and the benediction of Jacob when he wore gloves of skins.



### The Shield-wall and the Schiltrum.



AM categorically required to assent to or dissent from Mr. Oman, who writes that the Anglo-Saxon armies were "ranged in the 'shield-wall,' i.e., in close line, but not so closely packed that spears could not be lightly hurled or swords swung." I publicly profess my faith that this is well within the truth, and that the Anglo-Saxon array of the shield-wall was not too close to hinder the Anglo-Saxon from fighting in it. But I do not take Mr. Oman's brief sentence as a complete definition. Were it offered as such, I am afraid that, notwithstanding my extreme appreciation of his learned, luminous, and delightful book, I should disagree.

Next, I am pressed to say whether *testudo* had necessarily and always among old English writers the specific sense of "shield-wall." I confess to believing that a great many words had several strings to their bow, and that few terms had necessarily and always, even amongst persons so enlightened and respectable as the old English, a single unqualified and unvarying specific meaning. *Testudo* was too fruitful a metaphor to be so confined: for instance, amongst Old English writers, it sometimes meant the crypt of a chancel! As a military term it is quite possible that there may be instances of a more general, alongside of the specific, significance.

Miss Norgate's importunity about "circu-

\* Pugin, *Eccles. Glos.*

† Jewelled gloves were found on the hands of King John (1199-1216) when his coffin was opened in 1797.

larity" amuses me. In her first article it was my indefiniteness on the essentiality or otherwise of rotundity in the schiltrum that troubled her. Having cleared my conscience on that score, I am, in her second article, reproached for lack of precision on rotundity in the shield-wall. My original article gave examples, as I conceived them, of both shield-wall and schiltrum being sometimes round. There I stay, needing and wishing to go no further.

There are adduced undisputed demonstrations of Anglo-Saxon *scild-truma* = *testudo*, and of *testudo* = shield-wall. Examples\* of thirteenth and fourteenth century *schiltrum* are cited, unquestionably from the context denoting a special "manner," which in some cases is described, and has the closest analogies to antecedent characteristics of the shield wall.

My inference is simple and self-evident that (after allowing for the inability of mankind, even in Scotland, to stand absolutely still for half a millennium) the Scottish schiltrum of the fourteenth century was—alike as word and thing—essentially a continuation from a remote age.

Miss Norgate's criticism is not that I am wrong. She does not say so: her premises restrict her to a conclusion much more qualified. It is this: *Scild-truma* does not necessarily and always mean *testudo*; nor *testudo* necessarily and always "shield-wall"; therefore the Scottish schiltrum was not necessarily and always a species of shield-wall, and so "Mr. Neilson might be wrong." That is the amiable syllogism:—a notable exercise in logic, as it may operate *in vacuo*, not as it works in practical history. In a world constituted like the present, one cannot rely on necessarily and always finding words rigidly constant to one specific signification, and in order to avoid hopeless uncertainty about every subject under the sun, it has long been

\* I may give one more, from the poem "Orfeo and Heurodis," in *Early Popular Poetry of Scotland*, ed. Laing, revised Hazlitt, vol. i., p. 69. King Orfeo, whose queen is in danger of being carried off by the King of the Fairies, assembles his "well ten hundred" knights about the trysting "ympe" tree:

And with the quen wente he  
Right unto that ympe tre:  
Thai made scheltrom in ich a side  
And sayd thai wold there abide,  
And dye ther everichon  
Er the quen schuld fram hem gon.

customary to accept a prevalent and consistent contemporary meaning as the basis of interpretation. On that my schiltrum stands to arms.

GEO. NEILSON.



## The Excavation of Silchester.\*



WE have received a copy of the following report (which is the eighth that has been issued) of the Silchester Excavation Fund:

"The Executive Committee of the Silchester Excavation Fund have pleasure in submitting the following report of the works carried out during the year 1897:

The excavations at Silchester in 1897 were begun on May 3, and continued, with the usual interval during the harvest, until November 4.

The area selected for excavation included two *insule* (XVII and XVIII), extending from *insula* III (which was excavated in 1891) to the south gate, and lying on the west side of the main street through the city from north to south. The area in question contains about five acres.

The northern margin of *insula* XVII is entirely filled with the foundations of two large houses of the courtyard type, presenting several unusual features. One of them apparently replaced an earlier structure, part of which was incorporated in the new work. South of the houses was a large area destitute of pits or buildings. The southern part of the *insula* contained the remains of a house of the corridor type of early date, portions of apparently two other houses of the same type, and two detached structures warmed by hypocausts, and furnished with external furnaces, perhaps for boilers, of which no examples have hitherto been met with at Silchester. Near one of these was discovered a well, containing at the bottom a wooden tub in an exceptional state of preservation. After some difficulty, owing to the continuous collapse of the sides of the well, the tub was successfully extracted. It measures over 6 feet in height, and, save for one rotten stave, which has had to be renewed, is quite

\* This was unavoidably held over last month.

complete; it will be added to the collection in the Reading Museum.

*Insula XVIII*, like *XVII*, has the northern fringe entirely covered with the foundations of buildings. These belonged to one house of unusual size and plan, and perhaps two other houses. The large house is distinguished by an apsidal chamber on the west side, and has attached to it a large courtyard and other appendages. One of the other houses is most complicated on plan, owing to the fact that three different sets of foundations are superposed. The remainder of the *insula* is unusually free from buildings, and even rubbish-pits. It contains, however, towards the south gate, foundations of an interesting corridor house with an attached enclosure containing six circular rubble bases. It is possible that these are the supports for stone querns, and that the building was actually a flour-mill. In a well near this building were discovered two more tubs, one above the other. The uppermost had partly decayed away, but its lower half was fairly perfect, as was the other tub beneath it. Both have been successfully raised and preserved. The perfect tub is of the same large size as that found in *insula XVII*.

The architectural fragments discovered in 1897 were few in number; among them were a terra-cotta *antefix*, parts of two inscribed tiles and of a marble mortar, a stone slab with moulded edge, apparently a portion of a pedestal or some such object, and two fragments of capitals, evidently from the *basilica*.

The finds in bronze, iron, and bone are of the usual character. Among the bronze articles are two good enamelled brooches, several chains, and a curious socketed object surmounted by the head of an eagle, perhaps to fit on a staff. The finds in bone and glass were unimportant.

The pottery includes a number of perfect vessels of different kinds. One of these, a jar of gray ware with painted black bands, is of unusual size, being nearly 2 feet high and 22 inches in diameter.

So far as the remains of buildings are concerned, the year's work was quite satisfactory, and the plans of the two *insulae* will make a valuable addition to that of the city.

A detailed account of all the discoveries will be laid before the Society of Antiquaries on May 26, and will no doubt be duly published by the Society in *Archæologia*.

A special exhibition of the antiquities, etc., found will be held, as in former years, at Burlington House, by kind permission of the Society of Antiquaries, from June 1 to June 15 inclusive (Sundays excepted).

The committee propose, during the current year, to excavate the two *insulae* south of *insula XV* and *XVI* (excavated in 1896). With them must also be included the ground to the south of them, a triangular piece almost as large as a third *insula*.

When the examination of this area is completed, considerably more than half the city, including the whole of the south-west quarter, will have been systematically excavated and planned.

As the *insula* and adjoining portions now (1898) under examination cover nearly eight acres, the expenses of the excavations this year will be more than usual; the committee, therefore, venture to appeal for the necessary funds to enable the work to be carried out as efficiently as in the past eight seasons.

The Honorary Treasurer of the Excavation Fund, F. G. Hilton Price, Esq. (17, Collingham Gardens, South Kensington), or the Honorary Secretary, W. H. St. John Hope, Esq. (Burlington House, W.), will be glad to receive further subscriptions and donations.

A statement of accounts for the year 1897 is appended.

May 14, 1898.

#### SILCHESTER EXCAVATION FUND.

##### STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS FOR THE SESSION 1897.

<i>Cr.</i>			£	s.	d.
By Balance from 1896 .. ..			13	15	8
" Subscriptions .. ..			401	18	6
" Reading Local Fund for 1896 ..			34	1	0
" Sales of Short Copies .. ..			10	18	6
			£460	13	8

<i>Dr.</i>			£	s.	d.
To Wages from May 6 to November 4			308	19	4
" Carpenters and Printers .. ..			28	16	6
" Mr. Lush for Rent .. ..			45	0	0
" Incidental and other Expenses ..			21	15	9
" Balance in hand .. ..			56	2	1
			£460	13	8

F. G. HILTON PRICE, *Treasurer*.

Accompanying the report the following circular has been issued :

"About ten miles S.W. of Reading, and within three miles of Mortimer Station, is the site of a large Romano-British city or town, which has been identified with the *Calleva* or *Calleva Attrebatum* that begins or ends three and occurs in a fourth of the Antonine Itineraries.

It is situated in the parish of Silchester, and comprises 100 acres, chiefly of arable and pasture land, enclosed by the remains of the Roman wall, and nearly two miles in circumference.

With the exception of the old manor-house, now a farm-house, and its outbuildings, and the ancient parish church of Silchester, all situated close to the east gate, there are no buildings within the city walls.

Casual excavations made in the last century showed that the foundations of houses and other Roman buildings lay buried a very little way beneath the surface, while the lines of the streets have long been noticed through differences in the colour of the crops growing over them, a peculiarity also recorded by Leland in the reign of Henry VIII., and other writers.

The first regular excavations on the site were begun in 1864, at the expense of the then Duke of Wellington, by the Rev. J. G. Joyce, rector of Stratfieldsaye, and continued from time to time until his death, in 1878. Mr. Joyce uncovered the remains of two small and two large houses, and part of another, a circular temple, the north, east, and south gates, the great town hall (*basilica*) with the market-place (*forum*) adjoining, and a very large building with baths attached, near the south gate, which is believed to have been an inn or *hospitium*.

After Mr. Joyce's death several other buildings were examined by the Rev. H. G. Monro, the Rev. C. Langshaw, and Mr. F. G. Hilton Price.

In 1890 the Silchester Excavation Fund was established for the systematic excavation of the whole area within the walls, a work that was begun and has since been carried on year by year. Under the scheme of operations adopted, each of the squares or *insulae* into which the area of the city is divided by the Roman streets is thoroughly

examined by trenching, and all buildings, or traces of such, in it fully explored. The foundations, etc., so laid bare are properly planned, after which they are again buried for preservation, and the land restored to cultivation.

In the eight years that have elapsed since the establishment of the Fund, sixteen complete *insulae* (one of double size) and portions of five others have been systematically excavated. Besides buildings within certain of them that were discovered by Mr. Joyce and his successors,\* there have been brought to light thirty-one additional complete houses and parts of six others, a private bathing establishment, two square temples, the remains of the west gate, a Christian church (probably of the fourth century, and one of the oldest relics of Christianity in Europe), and a series of buildings, etc., in the north-west quarter of the town, which seemed to have belonged to an extensive system of dye-works. The *basilica* and *forum* and the north and south gates have also been re-examined, and new facts brought to light. Further exploration of the baths attached to the *hospitium* near the south wall has led to the discovery of a singular series of drains and a small water-gate in the city wall. Another minor gate has also been found to the south of the west gate.

The sites of Roman cities in Britain being mostly overlaid by modern towns, very few of them are available for excavation. The site of *Calleva* at Silchester, therefore, offers exceptional advantages, from its freedom from buildings, and from its not having been occupied since the extinction of the town in early Saxon times.

All previous examinations of Roman remains in Britain, excepting, of course, those of *villas* or country houses, have been devoted almost exclusively to the military side of the Roman occupation, and little or nothing has been done to show the existence of a civil population with purely civil institutions.

Most of the Roman camps or military stations are of comparatively small area, and only contain a few acres, though some con-

\* The investigations of these explorers were confined to isolated buildings, and not to the examination of entire *insulae*.



siderably exceed this size. Not one, however, is even half the area of Silchester, a fact which shows that it was a town and not a camp or military post.

This has also been confirmed by the excavations, which have hitherto revealed nothing whatever implying a military occupation, while the remains of large public buildings, temples, a church, houses, shops, and traces of manufactures, betoken the former existence of a purely civil community.

In no other Romano-British site have there been brought to light the remains of so many houses, temples, or other public buildings; while no other place has previously yielded a *forum* or a Christian church.

The exploration of Silchester is, therefore, the beginning of the history of the civil occupation of Britain by the Romans.

So extensive a work cannot be carried on without ample funds, and an average yearly expenditure of at least £500 is necessary in order to make any progress with the exploration of so large a site. Already about 60 out of 100 acres have been thoroughly examined, but a large portion of the city still remains to be explored. Nearly £4,000 has been subscribed and expended since the formation of the Silchester Excavation Fund, and it is estimated that a further sum of at least £3,000 will be required to complete the examination of the area within the walls.

The Executive Committee therefore venture to appeal to the public generally, and especially to such as are interested in the early history of this country, for funds to carry on a work that has already produced such valuable and interesting results.

The whole of the numerous antiquities and architectural remains found during the excavations have been deposited by the Duke of Wellington, the owner of the site, in the Reading Museum, where they have been admirably arranged by the Honorary Curator, Dr. Stevens. No such collection as that in the architectural-room can yet be seen in any other museum in Britain.

The work of excavation is carried out under the personal supervision of an Executive Committee of experts, who will be glad at any time to show to visitors what is in progress."



VOL. XXXIV.

## Archæological News.

[We shall be glad to receive information from our readers for insertion under this heading.]

### SALES.

MESSRS. CHRISTIE, MANSON, AND WOODS sold at the beginning of July the collection of silver plate formed by the late Mr. Alfred Cock, Q.C., F.S.A. The collection included a circular deep dish, with fluted border and scalloped edge, 10½ in. diameter, with the hall-mark of 1716, 29 oz., at 33s. per oz. (Gribble); four William III. small, plain, cylindrical sugar dredgers by Thomas Bolton, Dublin, circa 1693, 7 oz., at 60s. per oz. (Taylor); a Charles I. small, plain tazza, or drinking-cup, 5½ in. diameter, 1637, nearly 5 oz., at 82s. per oz. (Phillips); and an Early English tazza, with plain bowl chased, with narrow band beneath of pierced cut card ornament in relief, 3½ in. diameter, circa 1540, 6 oz., at 148s. (Taylor). A Charles I. Apostle spoon, with figure of St. John, 1631, £15 (Crichton); another, with figure of Matthias, probably 1639, £13 10s. (Harding); a small standing cup and cover, with beaker-shaped bowl chased with stag and fox in landscapes, about 7 oz., 9½ in. high, Nuremberg work, sixteenth century, £48 (Phillips); a standing bulb cup and cover, the bowl and foot spirally fluted, the cover surmounted by a group of flowers in silver, Nuremberg, sixteenth century, 13½ in. high, 11 oz., £44 (Phillips); a miniature of a gentleman with powdered hair and red coat, by J. Smart, 1774, £21 (Colnaghi and Co.); "The Fighting Gladiator," a French seventeenth-century bronze, 19 in. high, £39 (Moscheles); 14½ in. high, £51 (Smith); and an old oak cabinet, carved with figures in sixteenth-century costume, etc., 80 in. high, 43 guineas (Adams).

\* \* \*

On July 13 Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson, and Hodge concluded a three days' sale of Mr. Cock's library. The collection sold extremely well, considering its very miscellaneous character. The more important lots were: A. Dürer, *Passio Christi*, Nurnberg, 1511, very scarce, £15 15s. (Rimell); Illustrated Catalogue of the Exhibition of Portrait Miniatures at the Burlington Fine Arts Club, 1889, £22 (Bain); a fifteenth-century MS. of Thomas à Kempis, *Meditationes de Incarnatione Christi*, with numerous capitals and initials, a very beautiful specimen of Low Country work, probably from some convent of the Windesham school, £27 (Quaritch); this MS. cost Mr. Cock £12 a few years since; W. Morris, *The Story of the Glittering Plain*, 1891, the first book printed at the Kelmscott Press, £16 10s. (Edwards); *The Works of Chaucer*, from the same press, 1896, £36 (Shepherd); Rev. W. R. Eyton, *Antiquities of Shropshire, 1854-60*, in twelve volumes, only 300 copies printed, £31 10s. (Quaritch); and J. A. Symonds, *The Renaissance in Italy, 1875-86*, seven volumes, £16 15s. (Sotheran).

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## PUBLICATIONS OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

No. 218 (being the Second Part of Volume V. of the Second Series) of the *Archæological Journal* for June, 1898, has been issued. The following is a summary of its contents: (1) "An Effigy of a Member of the Martin Family in Piddletown Church, Dorset," by Viscount Dillon. This "very beautiful effigy," as Lord Dillon truly describes it, is excellently represented in a drawing by Mr. G. E. Fox. (2) Sir Henry Howorth's inaugural address at the Dorchester meeting last year on "Old and New Methods in writing History" follows. (3) Mr. F. G. Hilton-Price describes the "Remains of Carmelite Buildings on the Site of the Marigold at Temple Bar" in the next paper, which is followed by (4) one by Mr. J. R. Mortimer on certain "Pits or Ancient British Settlement at Danby North Moor." From certain letters which passed between Mr. Mortimer and Canon Atkinson (the venerable Vicar of Danby), and which are printed in the course of the paper, we are reminded of the saying that two lions cannot roar in the same field. (5) "Further Notes on the Rose, and Remarks on the Lily," by Mr. J. L. André, follow, and in turn is succeeded by a contribution from Chancellor Ferguson (6) on "More Picture-Board Dummies," in which certain of these "fancies" at Spilsby, Raby Castle, and Dorchester Museum, are described and illustrated. We are glad to meet with a greater variety of matter in this part than in some others recently issued.

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Part I. of the Eighth Volume of the Fifth Series of the *Journal of the Royal Society of Antiquaries* has reached us. It contains the following papers: (1) "The Dun at Dorsey, Co. Armagh" (with four illustrations), by the Rev. H. W. Lett; (2) "Ballywiheen Church, Co. Kerry" (four illustrations), by Mr. R. A. S. Macalister; (3) "Stillorgan Park and its History," by Mr. F. E. Ball; (4) "Limerick Cathedral: its Plan and Growth," by Mr. T. J. Westropp (five illustrations). This paper (which is to be continued) is the first attempt to describe at all fully and in detail one of the most interesting of the old provincial cathedral churches of Ireland. We hope that Mr. Westropp, in a succeeding portion of his paper, may be able to give a shaded ground-plan of the cathedral, indicating the different periods of its erection. In (5) Mr. W. Frazer describes the discovery of a "Cist at Dunfaghy, Co. Donegal, with Human Remains" (reported by Archdeacon Baillie). (6) "Notes on the Newly-discovered Ogam-Stones in County Meath," by Mr. R. Cochrane, with readings by Professor Rhys, follow, and help to make up an excellent number. In addition there are several useful and interesting shorter notes grouped under the heading of "Miscellanea." The number, as usual, is copiously illustrated.

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The First Part of the Seventh Volume of the *Transactions of the Essex Archaeological Society* has reached us. It is a very good number, and contains the following papers: (1) "On some Interesting Essex Brasses," by Mr. Miller Christy

and Mr. W. W. Porteous. We have alluded to this paper in the "Notes of the Month," and have quoted from it what the authors say as to a brass at Aveley. The paper, which is continued from previous parts of the *Transactions*, contains some sixteen facsimiles of rubbings of brasses, and is a valuable addition to the literature on the subject. Our main objection is that *all* the brasses do not seem to be included. (2) The second paper is a contribution by Mr. H. C. Malden of some "Ancient Wills," *i.e.*, circa 1490-1530, bearing on the subject of the erection (at the end of the fifteenth and beginning of the sixteenth centuries) of the steeple of Chelmsford Church. This paper is followed by (3) an account by Mr. Laver (with an illustration) of the Parish Cage and Whipping-Post at Bradwell-on-Sea. Then come (4) "Some Additions to Newcourt's Repertorium," by Mr. J. C. Chancellor Smith. In the next paper (5) Mr. W. C. Waller contributes the fourth part of his very useful paper on "Essex Field-Names," which we have previously commended. A fine font-cover at Takely Church is illustrated, and described among the "Archæological Notes." The statement that it dates "from the sixteenth or early seventeenth century" is manifestly a mistake. From the photograph we should say that the end of the fifteenth century, or perhaps earlier, is the probable date of the cover. The cover, we are told, was "originally surmounted by a small wooden tabernacle or font-case. This 'cupboard,' as it is popularly called, is now standing in the vestry. It is 6 feet 3 inches high and 2 feet 6 inches square, each side containing eight panels finely carved after the well-known linenfold pattern." [Here comes a description of an ordinary unglazed white ware fontlet, which used to be placed in it and served for baptisms. The account then proceeds to say:] "These font-cases are by no means common, but a fine example, with its pinnacle in position, is to be seen in the neighbouring church of Thaxted."

There is apparently a good deal of confusion (and no little ignorance of the subject) in this note, but we have quoted what it says because we fancy that the so-called "cupboard" or "font-case" is very possibly of far greater interest than the writer seems to suppose, and we hope that the fuller attention of local antiquaries may be drawn to it.

## PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

THE annual meeting of the NAVY RECORDS SOCIETY was held on Thursday, June 16, when it was announced that the Master and Fellows of Magdalene College, Cambridge, have given permission to Mr. J. R. Tanner, of St. John's, to calendar the manuscripts in the Pepysian Library. It is intended that this calendar, which will be on somewhat the same lines as that of the Cecil Papers, drawn up and published for the Historical Manuscripts Commission, will be printed and issued by the Navy Records Society. It is a matter of satisfaction to all historical students that Magdalene College has felt able to relax in some degree the strict seclusion in which these manuscripts have been kept for the last two hundred years.

At the weekly meeting of the SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES, on June 16, Chancellor Ferguson exhibited a Danish sword, shield-boss, etc., found in a Westmorland churchyard.—Mr. A. T. Martin read a paper on the identity of the author of *Morte d'Arthur*, with notes on the will of Thomas Malory and on the genealogy of the Malory family. Mr. Martin pointed out that until last year no investigations had revealed the existence of any Malory named Thomas in the year 1469-70, the year in which the author handed over his book *Morte d'Arthur* to Caxton. In September, 1897, however, he was able to communicate to the *Athenaeum* an account of a will of a Thomas Malory of Papworth, who must have died in September or October, 1469. Since that time further research had brought to light many additional facts about the author of this will, and had also revealed the existence of one, or perhaps two, other Thomas Malories, who were alive in this year. These last two Malories were respectively Sir Thomas Malory of Winwick, and a Sir Thomas Malory of whom nothing was known, except the facts recorded by an Inquisition post-mortem that he died in 1471, and held no lands in Northamptonshire. There are reasons for believing these two to be identical, and the only ground for identifying either or both of them with the author is the fact that both they and the author appear to have been knights. Of the history of the first-named Thomas, the testator, many facts have come to light, all of which tend to identify him with the author. He was the grandson of Anketin Malory, formerly of Kirby Malory, in Leicestershire, into whose family the manor of Papworth passed by his marriage with Alice, daughter of William Papworth. Anketin's son William, the father of Thomas, the testator, also held lands at or near Morton Corbet, in Shropshire. Here Thomas was born and baptized in the year 1425. His godfather was Thomas Charleton, of Appeley, and his godmother Margery, wife of Thomas Thornes, of Shrewsbury. He proved his age at Shrewsbury in 1451, having been for six years in the King's wardship as a minor. He did not, however, obtain a release from the King of his manor at Papworth till May, 1469, and he died in September or October of the same year. Now, his birthplace corresponds with remarkable closeness with the account of Thomas Malory given in 1548 by Bale, who says that Mailoria was "in finibus Cambriae regio Devæ flumini vicina," Morton Corbet being close to the Welsh border, and not far from the Dee. Other evidence was adduced as to the existence of a district called Mailoria. The chief obstacle to the identification of this Thomas with the author was the fact that in the documents examined there is no designation of rank, while the author styled himself "Knight." Bale, however, also omits any title. The fact that this Thomas Malory did not obtain a release from the King of his manor at Papworth, moreover, tends to identify him with the Sir Thomas Malory expressly exempted from a pardon by Edward IV. in the year 1468, of which a note was communicated to the *Athenaeum* in July, 1896, by Mr. Williams. Mr. Martin also exhibited a deed, kindly lent by Mr. Williams, which was interesting because it bore the seal of John Malory, the father of Thomas

Malory of Winwick. On this seal were the arms of Revell, which had been apparently adopted by his grandfather, who married the daughter and heiress of John Revell, of Newbould Revell.—Mr. Harts-horne communicated some notes on the cross now in the churchyard at Claverley, Salop, and on the characteristics of churchyard crosses generally.

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The annual meeting of the NUMISMATIC SOCIETY was held on June 16, Sir J. Evans, president, in the chair. The medal of the society, which had been awarded to Canon Greenwell, of Durham, for his marked services to ancient numismatics, especially in connection with the coinages of Cyzicus and Lampsacus, was formally presented. In Dr. Greenwell's unavoidable absence, the hon. secretary, Mr. Grueber, received the medal on his behalf.—The President delivered his annual address on the work done by the society during the past year, referring at some length to the various articles published in the society's journal, the *Numismatic Chronicle*. He also mentioned the losses sustained by the society by death or resignation, and gave a summary of the more important numismatic publications which had been issued during the last twelve months at home and abroad.—The ballot for the election of officers and council was then proceeded with, Sir John Evans being re-elected president, and Messrs. Grueber and Rayson secretaries.

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The annual meeting of the General Committee of the PALESTINE EXPLORATION FUND was held on July 5 at 38, Conduit Street. The chair was occupied by Mr. James Glaisher, F.R.S. The report of the executive committee having been read and adopted, the meeting was addressed by Dr. Bliss (who is shortly proceeding to Palestine to resume the work of excavation), by Professor Hull, Mr. Henry Harper, Dr. Lowry, Colonel Goldsmid, and Mr. Walter Morrison, the treasurer. It was stated in the report that a letter had been received from the British Consul at Jerusalem, informing the committee that permission to excavate in Palestine had again been granted by the Sultan, and that arrangements have been made for commencing excavations on sites in the neighbourhood of Tell-es-Safi, the supposed site of Gath, about midway between Jerusalem and Ashkelon. The cost of these researches will be about £100 a month, and funds are needed in order that the work may be done quickly and efficiently.

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At the monthly meeting of the NEWCASTLE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES, held on May 29, Mr. R. Welford presiding, the chairman moved that a vote of condolence be sent to the family of the late Mr. John Philipson. He mentioned that Mr. Philipson was with them a month ago, apparently in the enjoyment of his usual health, and with the prospect of many years' usefulness before him. The late Mr. John Philipson was a member of a very old and honourable family in the North of England, and had been a sort of connecting-link between the older members and founders of that society and themselves, owing to his marriage with Dr. Bruce's daughter. They would miss his genial face, his dignified bearing, and that old-time sort of



courtesy which made him so excellent a chairman and so agreeable a companion.

Dr. Hodgkin seconded the proposition, which was agreed to.

The gift was announced from Mr. Walter Reid of a chemical balance, probably of early eighteenth-century date, formerly belonging to the Goldsmiths' Company of Newcastle, and purchased by the donor at the sale of the effects of the Newcastle Assay Office. In a letter which accompanied the gift, Mr. C. L. Reid, a member of the society and one of the firm, said: "The ex-Assay Master, Mr. James Robson, told me he believed they were purchased at the time of, or shortly after, the restoration of powers of assay to the Goldsmiths' Company by the special Act of 1702; and his statement is corroborated by an entry in the minute books of the company, when, under date of May 2, 1729, there occurs this item amongst the disbursements: 'To a pair of scales for the use of the Company, £4 4s. od.' Unfortunately the name of the maker is not stated, but they would probably be made by one of the goldsmiths, James Kirkup possibly, as he is mentioned in a former entry as repairing the scales for 11s. 6d."

On the motion of Mr. Heslop, seconded by Mr. Gibson, special thanks were voted to Mr. Reid by acclamation.

The following objects were exhibited:

By Mr. Hodgkin: A circular bronze plate, originally 3½ inches in diameter, covered on its face with sunk patterns. Mr. Bosanquet thought the design was Greco-Roman rather than Celtic, as there are four or five zones; the outermost is the double-wave pattern of leaves and grapes, followed by a pear-like pattern. The centre is pierced, and around it is another ring of ornamentation. This object was probably used for attachment to harness.

By Lieut.-Colonel Haswell, of Monkseaton: (i) A silver beaker of beautiful workmanship, which is said to have been formerly in use as a communion-cup in a Yorkshire church. It is 5½ inches high by 3½ inches in diameter at mouth, and 2½ inches at base. The hall-marks on the bottom are maker's marks: (i.) H M tied, dot above, spur-rowel below; (ii.) leopard's head crowned; (iii.) lion passant; and (iv.) London year letter, Gothic M for 1609. There is the usual strap, with band crossing three times, enclosing a leaf-scroll of thistle, acorn, etc., a flower ornament extends half-way down the sides where the bands interlace.

(2) An open oval badge of silver, with a loop for suspension, bearing the inscription, "C. HERON SERJ<sup>T</sup> AT ARMS LAW HOUSE SOUTH SHIELDS 1795." In the centre is an anchor, round which a rope is twisted. It is 4 inches long (including loop) by 2½ inches wide, and has on loop three hall-marks: leopard's head crowned, lion rampant, and sovereign's head.

This gave rise to some discussion and to various suggestions as to the office mentioned.

Lieut.-Colonel Haswell said that nothing can be authoritatively given in explanation of it. In the new *History of Northumberland*, vol. iv., the genealogy of this family is given, and it is noted he assumed the title of "Sir," but whether rightly or wrongly is not stated. In a book (presented to

Colonel Piliter, C.B., by Captain Linskill) entitled, *List of Volunteers and Yeomanry Corps of the United Kingdom*, published by his Majesty's Secretary of State, dated 1804, under co. Durham, South Shields is shown to have had two corps, the one consisting of 236 volunteers, under the command of "Sir C. Heron, Bart." Many stories are still extant about his doings, but the grandfather of the Dr. Ward of Blyth, who was in Clifford's Fort at the time of a sham fight, has handed down the fact of the South Shields volunteers crossing the Tyne at the narrows on a bridge of keels, on which occasion Sir C. Heron waded over on horseback at the head of his men. Col. Haswell stated that the beaker came into his possession about thirty years ago. As regards the badge, he had not been able to make anything out. The Cuthbert Heron referred to lived in Heron Street, South Shields, and assumed the title of a baronet at the beginning of this century, and was then generally so known and addressed.

Mr. Adamson remarked that "Sir" C. Heron raised a corps of volunteers—the Sea Fencibles—of which he was captain, and in his commission he was designated Sir Cuthbert Heron, Bart. Could the office of Sergeant-at-arms have anything to do with the corps?

The recommendation of the council to hold an additional afternoon country meeting in the neighbourhood of Newcastle, proceeding from the castle by way of Jesmond Chapel, Salter's Bridge, ruins of North Gosforth Old Chapel, to Burradon Tower, and back by Stephenson's cottage, Westmoor, was agreed to.

The council recommended that a sum of £25 be contributed out of the funds of the society towards the excavation of the Roman station of Housesteads (*Borconovius*) *per lineam vall*.

Mr. Hodgkin said that the committee had been fortunate in securing for a time the valuable services of Mr. Carr-Bosanquet, the son of their fellow-member, Mr. C. B. Bosanquet, of Rock, who had considerable experience of excavation in Greece, in superintending the excavations. At present about a dozen men were employed on the work. They had only been engaged about six or seven days, but already the results were very encouraging. He thought they would be able to trace the general outline of the camp. They found the remains of a large and, he thought, stately building in the centre of the camp. There were some fine bases of pillars, which were very massive. As at *Æsica*, there were traces of successive occupations. They hoped to continue the work for two months, and he thought they would get some interesting results.

Mr. R. C. Clephan stated that he had just visited Housesteads, accompanied by Professor de Ceuleneer, of Ghent, an honorary member of the society, and they were pleased to see that great progress had been made in opening out the station. No new light had been shed on the situation, and no objects had then been found beyond some pieces of pottery. The recommendation of the council for the grant of £25 was unanimously agreed to.

Mr. Hodgkin also announced that the council had approved of the draft of an appeal for subscriptions towards the excavation fund. He had already



received and been promised about £330, but two of the larger contributions (of £50 each) were conditional on the sum of £500 being obtained. He hoped, therefore, that members would assist in the carrying out of so desirable a work. Should any funds remain after the exploration of Housesteads the balance would be applied to the clearing out of another camp.

The Rev. C. E. Adamson mentioned that he had recently seen the book of the parish accounts of Monk Heselden, at the commencement of which were the names of the select vestry of "The Twelve of the Parish." There was no date, the nearest stating the amount of "the whole Book of Rates for the parish the Quakers sessed deducted" for 1687. The present Vicar found this "Twelve of the Parish" in existence, but he had not thought it advisable to do what was necessary to prolong its existence, and consequently it has now ceased to exist. Mr. Adamson said that he mentioned this because some time ago some of the members had asked questions on the subject of select vestries.

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At the monthly meeting of the ROYAL ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE, on Wednesday, July 6, Mr. F. G. Hilton Price exhibited and described a fine example of a thirty-hour alarm clock-watch by Thomas Tompion, made about the year 1670. The silver case is beautiful and rich in design, and is considered by Mr. Charles Shapland as English, despite the six French marks that are on it and the lilies. One of the marks is a spider, being an ancient mark of Alençon. But the weight and feel of the case, and the leafy circles and roses, which are also on the brass-work under the dial, suggest its English origin. The movements are original in all parts, and are remarkably well preserved.

Professor Bunnell Lewis, F.S.A., read a paper on "Roman Antiquities in South Germany," in which he noticed the following remains:

1. A mosaic at Rottweil, in the kingdom of Württemberg, where the principal figure is Orpheus. He is represented, as usual, seated, playing the lyre and wearing the Phrygian cap; but the expression of his countenance is remarkable; he looks upwards to heaven, as if inspired by the Deity.

2. An inscription at Constance, which was formerly at Winterthur in Switzerland. It belongs to the period of Diocletian, and, though only a fragment, is useful for deciphering inscriptions still more imperfect. The date is A.D. 294.

3. Badenweiler, in the Grand Duchy of Baden, is surrounded by the beautiful scenery of the Schwarzwald, a short distance north of Bâle. The Roman baths at this place are the best preserved in Germany. They consist of two equal parts, each containing two large and some smaller apartments, and separated by a thick middle wall. It was formerly supposed that the division was made between the military and the civilians; but as no objects have been found belonging to the former class, it is now generally agreed that this division had reference to the two sexes. No halls are to be seen here as at Pompeii; on the other hand, enough remains of the foundations and walls to enable us to trace the ground-plan distinctly.

4. The Roman boundary wall in Germany has

been the subject of important publications by English and foreign writers. It is now being explored with great care, under the auspices of the Reichs-Limes Commission, by various local savants: the results of their investigations appear in a series of monographs upon the forts (castella). Many important discoveries have been made. One of the most interesting is a Mithras-relief at Osterburken, which ranks first of its class for size, for Mithraic legends, mysterious deities, and the union of Persian, Greek, and Chaldean elements.

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The first of the outdoor meetings of the HAMPTSTEAD ANTIQUARIAN AND HISTORICAL SOCIETY took place on Saturday afternoon, June 25, and included visits to Cannon Hall, Hampstead, and Wildwoods, North End. There was a good attendance of members and friends, including Mr. Talfourd Ely, F.S.A., one of the vice-presidents. Mr. Henry Clarke, a member of the society, in conducting the party over Cannon Hall, pointed out that the oldest part of his residence was the hall and staircase. An old well formerly existed in the courtyard, and the house took its name from the various pieces of old cannon placed at different parts of the lawn and on the walls by a former resident.—The old fire-engine, the dungeon or lock-up, the court-room (now used as a billiard-room) were in turn visited, whilst from the drawing-room the beautiful view was much admired. A hearty vote of thanks having been passed to Mr. Clarke, on the motion of Mr. C. J. Munich (hon. sec.), seconded by Mr. Chandler, the party then proceeded, under the guidance of Mr. George W. Potter, to Wildwoods. On the way Mr. Potter pointed out various objects of interest, and at the Judges' Walk he read some extracts from an old manuscript in corroboration of the general idea that at this spot the courts were held at the time of the Plague. On arriving at Wildwoods, the party visited the small room occupied for nearly two years by William Pitt, Earl of Chatham, and also other parts of the house and the garden. On leaving, the hon. sec. conveyed the thanks of the Society to Mr. Figgis, junr. (in the absence of his father), for the latter's kindness in permitting them to visit Wildwoods.



## Reviews and Notices of New Books.

[Publishers are requested to be so good as always to mark clearly the prices of books sent for review, as these notices are intended to be a practical aid to book-buying readers.]

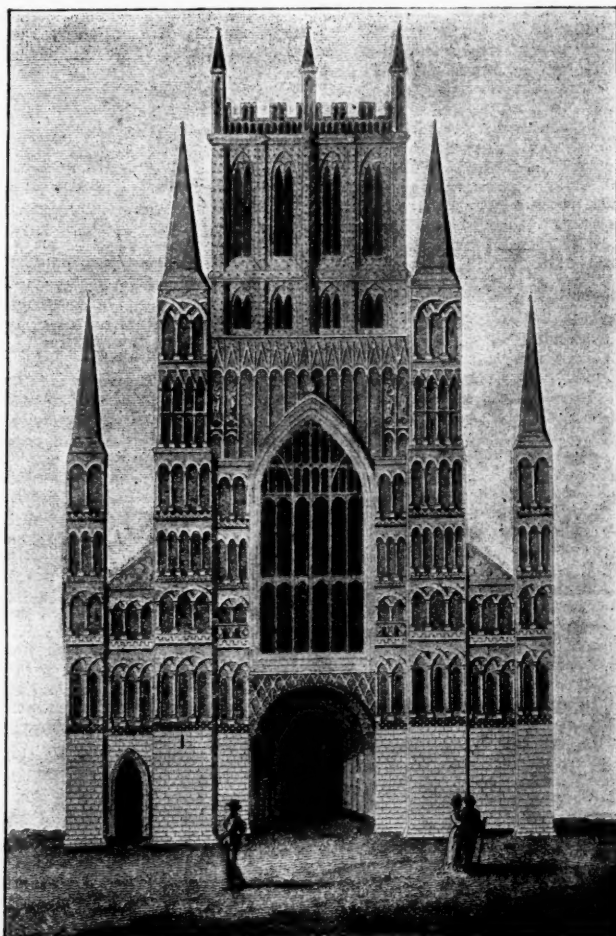
HEREFORD, THE CATHEDRAL AND SEE (Bell's Cathedral Series). By A. Hugh Fisher, with forty illustrations. Crown 8vo., pp. 112. London: George Bell and Sons. Price 1s. 6d.

The cathedral church of Hereford, although one of the smallest of our English minsters, is at the same time one of the most interesting and picturesque. A little more than a hundred years ago it possessed a feature which was unique among the cathedral churches of this country, viz., a single

western tower. Unfortunately this fell in 1786, destroying the west front as well. Mr. Fisher has reproduced opposite page 18 one of the old engravings, showing the western elevation of the church prior to this disaster. He merely describes it as taken "from an old print," and we have not identified the original from which it has been

When the tower fell Wyatt was called in, with the result that he not only wantonly pulled down a whole bay of the nave, thus shortening it by that amount, but he also demolished the nave triforium, substituting a miserable design of his own.

The ground-plan of Hereford Cathedral is that of a double cross. Other of our cathedrals have



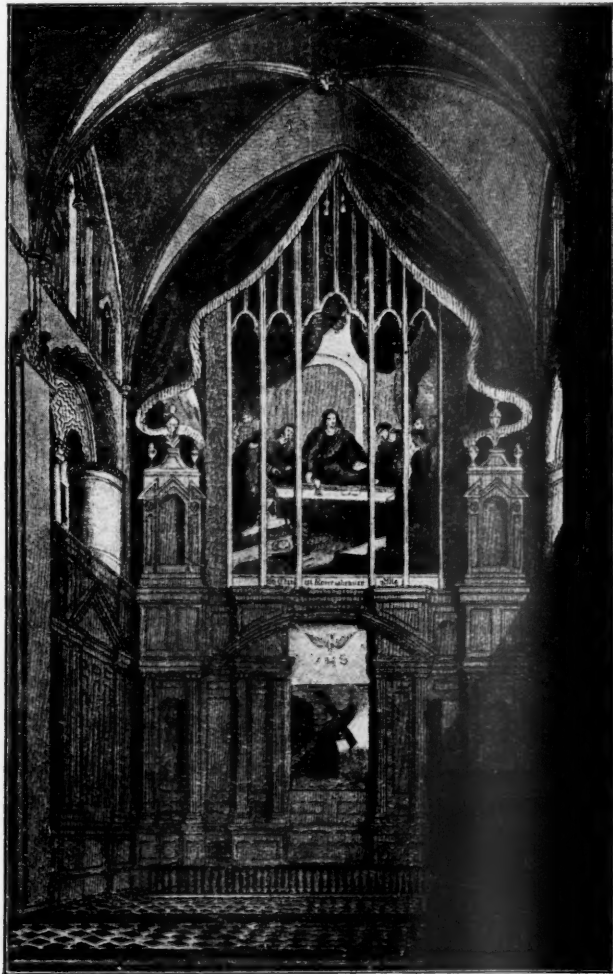
HEREFORD CATHEDRAL CHURCH: THE OLD WEST FRONT AND TOWER.

copied, but it gives a very good idea of what the old west front and tower must have been like, only that the figures introduced into the foreground are manifestly out of all proportion and too large, thus seriously dwarfing the church. It will be seen from this picture, which the publishers have kindly lent us, that the Norman front of Hereford bore a general likeness to that of Rochester.

perhaps suffered as severely as, but few more so than, Hereford has from the hand of the "restorer." And what with the disaster of 1786, followed by the vandalisms of Wyatt, and the alterations by Cottingham, and the "thorough restoration" of Sir Gilbert Scott, the once venerable appearance of the building has been almost entirely obliterated, while its internal arrangement has been turned

topsy-turvy. Certainly the hideous disfigurements which Bishop Bisse, with the most excellent and pious intentions, effected at the east end of the choir in the beginning of last century, were such as to justify some rather violent revulsion of feeling, but none the less the present appearance

the west end. Sir Gilbert shortened the choir, and at the same time parochialized the arrangement of the church by placing a light open screen of metal work at the eastern arch of the tower, abolishing the returned stalls, and providing the church generally with fittings of the most approved



HEREFORD CATHEDRAL CHURCH: THE EAST END OF THE CHOIR, WITH BISHOP BISSE'S ALTAR-PIECE.

of the interior is now little better than a show place for the abominations of the ecclesiastical tailor of a quarter of a century ago. Prior to Sir Gilbert Scott's "restoration" the choir extended to the western piers of the tower arch, and was arranged with four returned stalls on either side at

"Gothic" pattern of the period. It is only fair to say that the "restored" building was re-opened in 1863, and that the work done in it was therefore effected at about the very worst period of the so-called "Gothic revival."

Mr. Fisher is, perhaps, scarcely as much alive to

the modern mischief as we might wish that he were, but he has compiled a very useful and appreciative handbook to the cathedral. The book is arranged in four chapters. The first of these deals with the history of the building, the second with its exterior, the third with the interior, and the fourth with the history of the see. Occasionally there is a little confusion, as, for instance, on pages 6 and 7, where the late Mr. Mackenzie Walcott's summary of the duties of the Treasurer of Hereford Cathedral Church are introduced immediately after an allusion to the foundation of the secular chapter in the beginning of the twelfth century. We have referred to Mr. Walcott's book, *Cathedraltia*, which is cited by Mr. Fisher, but as usual no reference or authority is given by Mr. Walcott for his statements, so that it is impossible to assign a definite date to the document he drew his information from. It is, however, we think, quite clear that it must have been of a very much later date than Mr. Fisher's reference to it would lead the reader to suppose.

We are glad to welcome this addition to the series. As usual, it is freely illustrated, and forms a very convenient guide-book to the highly interesting building with which it deals. The books of the series would be none the worse if each contained, at least, a brief index. The table of contents at the beginning, though full, scarcely makes up for the want of an index. This is the only fault we have to find with this very useful series of handbooks.



**THE HILL OF THE GRACES.** A Record and Investigation among the Trilithons and Megalithic Sites of Tripoli. By H. S. Cowper, with ninety-eight illustrations and a map. Cloth, 8vo., pp. xvi., 312. London: Methuen and Co. Price 10s. 6d.

Our readers will remember the series of papers contributed by Mr. Cowper to the pages of the *Antiquary* at the beginning of 1897, dealing with the remarkable stone monuments, bearing so marked a resemblance to Stonehenge, which are to be found in considerable number near Tripoli. Unfortunately, the Turkish Government has refused since 1880 to allow any foreigner to travel inland, so that Mr. Cowper's investigations have had to be made by stealth, and under the guise of sporting expeditions. Considering this difficulty which thwarted his investigations, it is certainly remarkable that Mr. Cowper should have succeeded in gathering so much information as he has been able to do regarding the ancient "Senams" as they are called. The word "Senam" is the Arabic for "idol," and it seems to convey a rude inkling of the object of these stone structures, of which a number of photographs are given by Mr. Cowper. For a detailed description of these objects themselves we must refer to Mr. Cowper's book, and to the articles in the *Antiquary*, which are really all that is at present to be learnt about them. Not until the Turkish Government can be prevailed upon to withdraw its edict forbidding travellers to enter the interior, can we hope to learn more about structures which seem to bear a very marked likeness to the rude stone structures of Stonehenge and elsewhere, and which, perhaps, may in time

be made to reveal to us the story of those structures. Mr. Cowper's patient investigation of the Tripoli Senams under very difficult circumstances is deserving of all possible praise, and he will some day have the satisfaction of being acknowledged as the first person to draw serious and intelligible attention to them.

It must not be supposed, however, from what we have said, that this book (which, by the way, ought to have been noticed in these columns before now) deals only with the Senams of Tripoli. Although, perhaps, the most curious and valuable information which the book contains is that which relates to them, this forms only a comparatively small portion of the whole. In the first section into which the book is divided we have an interesting and graphic account of the town of Tripoli at the present day. The second section treats of two journeys in the hill range—the first, taken in 1895, being a ride in Tarhuna and Gharian; the second, a ride in the following year in Tarhuna, Jafara, and M'salata. In the third section of the book Mr. Cowper deals with the modern and ancient geography of the Hill Range, while in the fourth section we have brought more directly before us the Senams and their story. The fifth section deals with Khoms and Lebda, the sixth describes the sites visited, and the seventh deals with the future of Tripoli. In two appendixes are (1) a list of works relating to the Tripoli coast, and (2) aneroid and thermometer readings. The book is anything but a dry book of archaeology; it abounds with information of various kinds, and is really a very valuable contribution to a part of the north of Africa which is little known to most persons, and which it is not unlikely may eventually help to unlock some of our own prehistoric problems. The book is fully illustrated, and contains several maps and plans. One of these—that of the town of Tripoli—Mr. Cowper paced and measured by stealth, and he is naturally not a little proud of the performance. When will the stupid Turkish Government remove the restriction which now hampers an intelligent survey of the district and its remains?

We congratulate Mr. Cowper very heartily on his labours and on the production of this book.

(Several Reviews are unavoidably held over for want of space.)

**NOTE TO PUBLISHERS.**—We shall be particularly obliged to publishers if they will always state the price of books sent for review.

**TO INTENDING CONTRIBUTORS.**—Unsolicited MSS. will always receive careful attention, but the Editor cannot return them if not accepted unless a fully stamped and directed envelope is enclosed. To this rule no exception will be made.

It would be well if those proposing to submit MSS. would first write to the Editor stating the subject and manner of treatment.

Letters containing queries can only be inserted in the "ANTIQUARY" if of general interest, or on some new subject. The Editor cannot undertake to reply privately, or through the "ANTIQUARY," to questions of the ordinary nature that sometimes reach him. No attention is paid to anonymous communications or would-be contributions.